



John Begg, Architect.]

POONA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—CHEMISTRY BLOCK.

## ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA.

By JOHN BEGG [F.], Consulting Architect to the Government of India.

Read before the Royal Institute of British Architects, Monday, 12th April, 1920.

THE title for this paper suggested by the Royal Institute was "Indian Architecture." I have ventured to change it to "Architecture in India" for special reasons. In the first place I am not prepared to treat the subject from an archaeological point of view. The architect is apt to be a bad archaeologist, and *vice versa*; and however poor an attempt I may have made to supply good architecture, still it has been such an attempt, and I should be inconsistent were I to try to give you good archaeology. Yet archaeology, in a sense, is bound up with the matter. In the second place, it is out of my power to undertake more than a very partial survey.

My object, then, is first to try to set before you a picture of the situation to-day of architectural practice in India, and, secondly, to attempt to find in the more prominent points of that picture a peg or two on which to hang a few reflections as to tendencies which may, or may not, develop in the future.

I may say at once that the architect's profession in the country is a struggling one, which is very far from having yet "found itself." The modern architect is a new thing in India. Before the beginning of the twentieth century, the Public Works Department, the great building agency, though it officially professed to recognise among its works a category of "architectural buildings" as distinct from mere buildings, did not number a single professionally trained architect among its members. When, in the year 1900, the Government of Bombay decided to create the post of a "Consulting Architect," that government thereby inaugurated a new era. In 1901 I was called upon to occupy the new appointment, and went to India prepared for novel experiences. But I was hardly prepared to find, as I soon did, how little it was understood what an architect was, or what his functions were. Mr. Ransome followed me about two years later as "Consulting Architect to the Government of India" (the position I now hold), and our numbers soon began steadily, if slowly, to grow, till, in 1914, they had reached nearly to a score. But even now, after twenty years of work, so few comparatively are we, so split up are we into isolated units, so little has been done in the direction of co-ordination of

effort, and so tied are the hands of all in the inevitable web of official red-tape, so conspicuous by its absence is anything worthy of the name of a "school" in the larger sense, and above all so "official" (and therefore, from our point of view, uncomprehending) is the more intelligent section of the community—so apathetic the other—that even now I am not sure that what an architect is and does is much better, or at any rate much more widely, understood than it was then. One soon met, and, alas! has kept on meeting, the most astoundingly crass ideas on this point. For instance, the architect designs—that is, makes pleasing pictures of buildings—but has no concern with the carrying out of any ideas these may convey. The architect "designs," but it is the "engineer" who builds. Again, an architect is concerned with only the external appearance of a building, and not with its internal arrangement. Observe, it is implied that the interior of a building has no appearance, and the exterior no arrangement! I remember once, when the design of an important town-hall was entrusted to me, a building to stand in the narrow streets of a busy "bazar," that a message was sent me from a high quarter to this effect:—"Do ask Mr. Begg, whatever he does, to make it castellated"! Never a design is produced but its author is expected to define exactly to what *style* it belongs, and woe betide him if his reply betrays hesitation. No use attempting to get out of it by allusions to "the Ionic order," or similar efforts at evasive humour. An architect is expected to be as devoid of humour, and as full of academic definitions, as the rest of the population. An architect, it is said, was once demiofficially ordered to remove himself from the capital of a certain Government for nothing more than a like embarrassing display of humour. (Will young aspirants for Indian careers please note carefully, for information and guidance?)

Again, the country bristles with amateur architectural critics, whose dicta are deferred to in exact ratio to their place on the "Royal Warrant of Precedence." The opinion of a civilian of over twelve years' standing, or, say, of a Lieutenant-Colonel, will outweigh that of any architect even on an architectural point. A full Colonel's, or a Collector's, will make or mar the success of a cathedral. A General—above, say, the rank of Brigadier—certainly a Lieutenant-Governor, may blast the reputation of an architect-member of the Royal Academy. Did a Viceroy frown—but fortunately they are an amiable people. Viceroys—I tremble to think of the result: a Viceregal frown at full power might surely cause the very stones themselves of Conduit Street to fly to powder, spite of the intervening thousands of miles. India, you see, is nothing if not feudal. Since the downfall of the Russian and Teutonic Empires, it is, perhaps, the last stronghold of feudalism on earth—a saying by no means entirely in India's disparagement, at any rate from the architect's point of view.

This is a digression. I was tempted, and I fell. It is, however, intended to emphasise the fact that the architect in India is handicapped at the outset by a universal ignorance of his functions, and by apathy as to his aims, such as you at home have no conception of. He has no track cut for him, no rails laid for him. He must lay his own rails as he goes along, hewing his way through a jungle of prejudice, misconception, scant appreciation, and even jealousy. He is beset by temptations, to "play to the gallery," to take the fatal line of least resistance, to turn to this side or that, rather than follow the direct lead of the "Mistress Art."

And yet there is no country in the world where you see building operations more in evidence than India. Nowhere are the erection of new buildings and the alteration and adaptation of existing ones more light-heartedly undertaken. Nowhere, I think, are those forces of change and development that find an outward expression in building operations more active. Nowhere are materials more plentiful, and also labour—of a sort. No country in the world has a more imposing architectural heritage from past ages. Nowhere, in short, are there at the present day so many circumstances pointing to opportunities for the architect of energy and capacity. Yet, in all that vast continent, inhabited by over 300 millions of our fellow-subjects, the number of really qualified architects is under twenty in Government service, and a somewhat smaller number in private practice! From the above, in comparison to similar data as to other countries in the world, I think that, without over-valuing the profession to

which the majority of us in this room belong, any expert manipulator of statistics might work out a fairly exact index-number representing India's place among nations in the order of modern civilisation!

And now, how can I give you an account of what architects have done during the period to which I have alluded, without running to tedious length on the one hand, or reading a bald, and equally



James Ransome and John Begg, Architects.

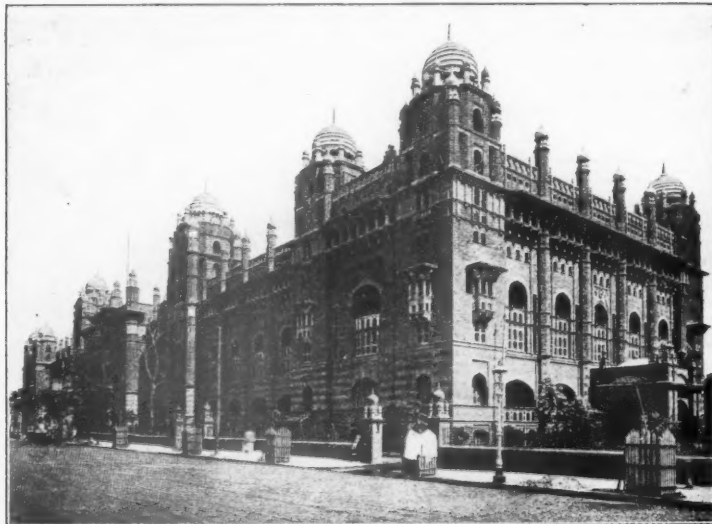
NEW SECRETARIAT, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

tedious, catalogue on the other? Speaking for the Government architects, I may say that we have all been extremely busy, and the mere aggregate of our executed works, if paid for at ordinary professional rates, would certainly have cost the public exchequer in fees a great deal more—to put it with studied mildness—than it has actually cost in salaries and office expenses. If the mass of our



John Begg, Architect.

FOURTH BLOCK, CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE.



John Begg, Architect.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY. SOUTH-EAST VIEW.

unexecuted designs were added, a total would be reached that would be somewhat staggering. Similarly, from instances of which I know, it could, I honestly believe, be shown that our employment, in place of the old departmental process, has led to actual savings to Government such as would alone



GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY. INTERIOR OF PUBLIC HALL.



justify it. Its architects have been cheap to Government. Have they, at the same time, been successful in avoiding the attribute proverbially associated with cheapness? Of that, Gentlemen, it is neither for me, nor, if I may say so, for you to be the judges. We, naturally, believe our work has been good, and are personally interested in having it so acknowledged. You, on the other hand, as representing the private profession, and being therefore presumably conscientious objectors on principle to the official architect, are suspect of prejudice in a contrary direction. (I should like to step aside here into a parenthesis to say that I deprecate the application to India of the principle that objects to official architects. I should like to assure you—but you won't believe me—that public mentality is of so peculiar a structure in India that the profession will never begin to make headway there in private practice till Government not only introduces it in the person of the official architect—it has already done so—but teaches the Indian public how and what to think of it by an even more extended and flattering demonstration of its own appreciation than it may have been understood to entertain hitherto. I grant you good reason for your principle in England. Here it is sound in the best interests of architects, of the public, and of the work that concerns both. Not so in India—not yet, anyhow, by a long



John Begg, Architect.

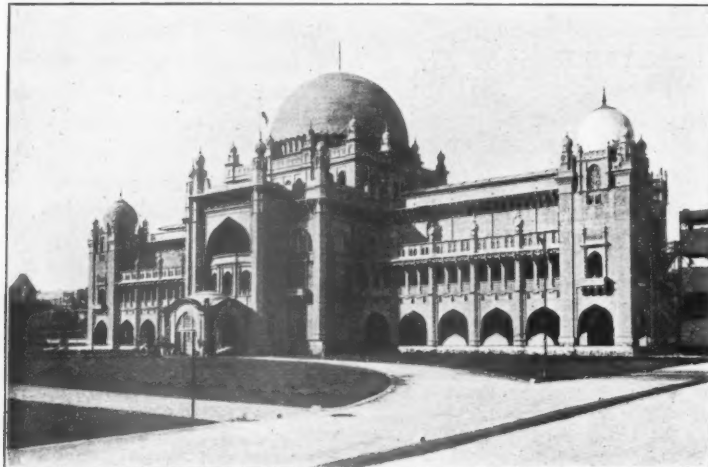
NEW JUDGES' COURT, BENARES.

way. As has been the case with all other professions which have "caught on" in India, the way in that country will never be clear and free for the adequate private profession, which I should like to see established, till the position of the Government architects has become stronger, and so yields many more official pioneers to clear it. That is the truth, believe it or not.)

To go back, it is probable that you, gentlemen of the Royal Institute, and I are both equally interested parties in the question of the quality of our work in India. And, in so far as you may not be so, it would still be incorrect for you to judge our work by the only standards you have, those of Home. You and we, however and moreover, are doubtless at one in our reluctance to submit the point to the verdict of any mere lay authority. Therefore there seems to be nothing for it but that we should leave the matter to the judgment of a posterity sufficiently remote and sufficiently in possession (let us hope) of a just standard.

So far, I do not claim that we have done more than pioneer work. We have been feeling our way in the dim light of dawn, as it were. Each one of us has been toiling away independently in our several provinces and spheres. We have had little opportunity to meet and compare notes. Wisely or otherwise, as you might judge, could all the circumstances be put before you, it has been decided that

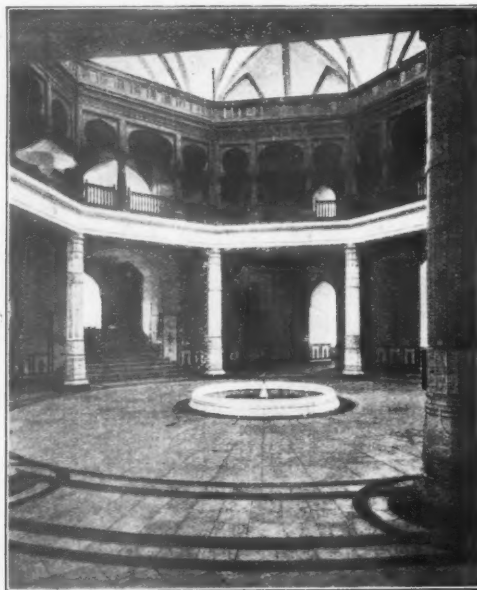
co-ordination of effort was not expedient to be attempted. Therefore our work has been of the nature of a number of sporadic experiments, the keynote in each case being derived from the individual's reading of specific conditions (and it is remarkable how these can vary in a big area like India) such as



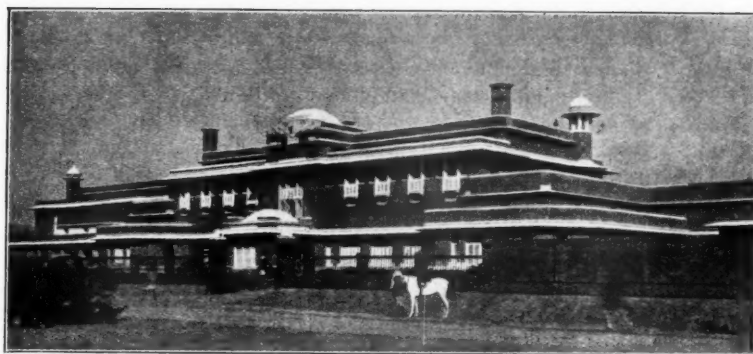
George Witter, Architect.

PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM, BOMBAY. EXTERIOR OF ARTS BUILDING.

those of climate, materials, labour, surroundings and the purposes of the particular building. For instance, the two large towns, Calcutta and Bombay, sound totally different notes to the architect. Bombay is energetic, exuberant, sparkling, breezy, and has building stone of many kinds and colours.



PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM, BOMBAY. INTERIOR OF ENTRANCE HALL.



John Begg, Architect.]

LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, DELHI.  
MAIN COLLEGE BUILDING.



LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, DELHI. REAR VIEW.



LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, DELHI.

Calcutta is calm, respectable, orthodox, and its leading materials are brick and plaster. A massive (apparently) type of Classic renaissance, by no means to be sneered at, early asserted itself there, and has retained its hold unshaken by comparatively recent outbreaks of a travesty of it. A similar expression, in spite of early brick and plaster examples by the Portuguese, never took kindly to the atmosphere of Bombay, which remained to a greater extent style-free, with, however, a somewhat licentious leaning to experiments in the Gothic manner, after it had realised its wealth in building stones. On your dyspeptic days you are apt to find Calcutta's architecture dull and smug—Bombay's bumptious, even riotous. In your more genial moments you might apply the adjective "sane" to Calcutta, and to Bombay "vital."

The Madras note, again, is less easy to sum up. A word expressive of a position somewhere between Calcutta and Bombay might do it. But Madras town is only just beginning to wake up to modern metropolitan life, and has barely got to the point that the other two cities reached fifty years ago. Every town, every country district in India, has its own individual note, its own variety of conditions of climate, materials, labour and race peculiarities, etc.

I am now going to show you a few pictures of work by our architects in different parts of India. Unfortunately an undue proportion of them is of buildings by myself, but at short notice I have not been able to get the photographs I should have desired. I should have liked, moreover, to show you some of the works of private men, of Messrs. Stevens and Gregson of Bombay, for instance. This firm have done work all over India, and their mode of handling work in Bombay, Calcutta and elsewhere would have illustrated the point I have just been dwelling on as to the different keynotes of places.\*

There is one very important result of the employment of architects which can hardly be gauged by the most copious exhibition of building-photographs which I could possibly have put before you, but which I regard as not the least of our achievements in a country that is the slowest to move, and the most difficult in the world to impress. I claim it to be due to the architects that there has of late years been a very marked progress in building craft in certain specific directions. First, there has been an improvement in the making and handling of bricks. We were dismayed to find how little regard there was to those qualities in a brick which the architect looks to. Hardly one man in a thousand, of the many thousands engaged in building, knew the exact size of a brick, or what gauge it would build to. Time after time I have had to recast the half-inch details of buildings because of misleading information, and the discovery that the bricks could not, after all, be worked to the gauge agreed upon. That has become a thing of the past, and in most places of importance you can now rely on the data given you. Also, something has been done to standardize sizes. Again, the practice in handling bricks was hopeless. In Calcutta, for example, the bricks, none too shapely at that, were made some miles up the river. They were carted down to the waterside, and there dumped in heaps. Thence they were flung anyhow into barges and brought down to Calcutta, flung on shore, again flung into carts, and finally dumped once more at the building. Needless to say, after all this, they had no

\* The following lantern-slides were here presented:—(1) High School, Ahmedabad; (2) Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art, Bombay; (3) Poona Agricultural College laboratories; (4) Sanscrit Library, Benares; (5) Secretariat, Dacca; (6) Sarnath Museum, Benares; (7) Nagpur Secretariat; (8) Council House Street Secretariat, Calcutta; (9) Indian Museum, Calcutta; (10) Fourth block, Medical College, Calcutta; (11) Dining room, Government House, Ghanesh Khind, Poona; (12) Government Press, Dacca; (13) Temporary Secretariat, Delhi; (14) General Post Office, Bombay—view from the south-east; (15) General Post Office, Bombay—view of centre portion of front; (16) General Post Office, Bombay—interior of Public Hall; (17) Judges' Court, Benares; (18) Post Office, Agra; (19) Gwalior Residency, front view; (19a) Gwalior Residency, garden front; (20) Central Government offices, Poona—south elevation; (21) Central Telegraph Office,

Calcutta; (22) Quarters for General Officer Commanding, Rangoon; (23) Maymyo Cantonment Church; (24) Presbyterian Church, Jubbulpore; (25) Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India, Bombay; (26) Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India, interior of Entrance Hall; (27) Government House, Puri; (28) Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi—front; (29) Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi—rear of main building; (30) Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi—Students' Hostels; (31) Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi—Main Hospital Gateway; (32) British Infantry Barracks, New Cantonment, Delhi; (33) Mangla Head-regulator, Upper Jhelum Canal; (34) Karachi Port Trust Offices; (35) Post and Telegraph Office, Patna; (36) Additions to Government House, Lahore; (37) Græco-Bactrian Buddha from the Swat Valley, Peshawar; (38) Græco-Bactrian Buddha from the Swat Valley, Peshawar.

arrises left—but that was not thought to matter — all the more key for plaster, or, if a brick-faced effect were desired, the wall-surface was patched with mortar, then evenly coloured, and the whole beautifully tuck-pointed with neat white lines! Naturally, the architects would have none of this, and the result, after much pegging away, has been seen in very marked improvements all round. I have in later years seen in India the best brickwork done that has come to my notice anywhere.

Similarly with stonework. There are no finer quarries or better raw material in the world than in India. But we found them indulging in the most slipshod methods of work. Jointing hopelessly wrong, work built half-finished and dressed afterwards, &c. I believe we have taught the Indian building trade a wrinkle or two in masonry. There used to be a most heart-breaking trick in use on the Bombay side. In finishing cut-stonework they would paint it all over with a wash of lime mixed with dust of the stone itself, obliterating not only dirt and mortar-stains but joints, tool-marks and other little “blemishes” as well! The effect, till a monsoon or two had played on it, was that of rather roughly-done plaster-work. You may still find some of this art in progress, but not so much as formerly. It is the same with carpentry, joinery, wrought-iron, painter and glazier work, paper-hanging, &c., even down to the making of furniture and carpets. Moreover, we have done something to bring about the substitution of the plaster ceiling for the canvas and match-boarded ones of old time.

I may say here that I have found the Indian workman to be exceedingly intelligent and resourceful, also tractable and amenable to sympathetic treatment. His faults lie chiefly in his training, or the want of it. He is apt to be slipshod, careless and inaccurate. But show him that you are intelligently interested in his work, that you won't pass bad work and are ready to appreciate good; let him see that you can respect his personality, and at the same time that you can teach him something, and he soon brings to bear his own interest and his readiness to learn. He soon acquires the habit of sharpening his tools, of regarding the sixteenths of an inch, of taking pains and pride in his work. Like all mankind, he shies at methods new to him; but keep at him, and his intelligence, tractability and approbateness will soon bring him along to your side. When in Bombay I once worked out a method of constructing domes and domed vaults in brickwork, the merit of which was that no centering of any kind was required, to the great advantage of the work in economy as well as strength. The Bombay brick-masons had never dreamed of such a thing, and there was for a time like to be a strike on a small scale. But I stood firm, and found four bricklayers who consented to try. A small hemispherical dome, of about 20 feet diameter, was successfully completed, and subsequently others on a larger scale. I have had similar domes built by my method all over India up to a diameter of 50 feet without difficulty or mishap, and could now undertake to build one anywhere up to 60 feet, or even more. Indeed, there appears no limit within reason to which the method is not applicable. Prejudice has been quite overcome, and the method may be said to be the accepted one in the P.W.D. for the construction of such work, which is of considerable applicability to the uses of India. When I hear the Indian workman disparaged on the ground of his undue conservatism, untractableness and unadaptability, I always think of my brick domes. He is all right if you take him in the right way.

While on this point I would again allude to what I mentioned before as one of the chief disabilities of the architect in India—namely, the prevailing stupid idea that he has no concern with or responsibility for the construction of his buildings. It is easy to see how such an impression arose. In the days before there were any modern architects, the Public Works engineers and their satellites, with a certain number of retired Public Works men and others in private practice, did all the work. The need for the architect was first realised in the sphere of “design,” and it was for that function that he was first imported, as a so-called “specialist in design.” Hence the title of “Consulting Architect” borne by the Government men. The private architects have met the difficulty (without disturbing the impression) by styling themselves “Architects and Engineers.” That does not mean that they claim to be more skilled than the average architect in the pursuit of “x” (though every architect in India should be rather above the average in that respect, if only because his work has to run the gauntlet



to a greater extent than at Home of the wholesome criticism of engineers), but just that they supervise building operations as well as prepare designs. But the Government men—who constitute the majority, both in number and, I think I may say, in qualifications—are still, with one exception, regarded as “design specialists.” As a result their influence is restricted. They do not come sufficiently into touch with material and work, and so even the function of their design-specialism suffers. The one exception, I am rather proud to say, I myself was instrumental in bringing about. I was permitted, while in Bombay, to add executive functions to my “paper” ones, and these, considerably extended, the Bombay architect still enjoys. As a result it can hardly be denied that the standard of work is now higher in Bombay than anywhere else in India, and the architect’s position there is the only one so far which is on a reasonably satisfactory basis. Elsewhere in India the disability still obtains, and is specially harmful in so far as it restricts our touch with the workpeople. I have nothing to say against those, the engineers and their satellites, who undertake the actual supervision of work. But surely it is reasonable that their touch cannot be the same, cannot be so sympathetic, so inspiring to the craftsman, as that of the architect, or which proceeds from him. It may be efficient from certain points of view, but it cannot but be cold, cold. To look for the best results from an architect in those conditions is something like expecting a violinist to do himself justice while playing with gloves on. If India is to be saved from some of the evils that have crept into the building crafts at home, if she is to enjoy the blessings of having her industrial life on a sound basis—namely, that on which a man is able to work not only for adequate wages, but for the interest and joy of the work itself—as I think she might (and we in Europe to-day can well realise what a benefit to the tone of the whole community’s life that would mean—little short of a road to the cure of all social ills), the architect’s gloves and other fetters at any rate will have to be laid aside.

If I were asked to say what it is that differentiates the architect’s attitude towards the work of the craftsman from that of other professional work-controllers, I should be inclined to reply that it is just that enthusiastic feeling for and interest in the work for its own sake, the material, texture, toolwork and handling, each for its own sake, bringing out and at the same time feeding on a like feeling and a like interest on the part of the workman. One has seen this, of course, in other work-controllers as well—in engineers, for instance, particularly mechanical engineers—but seldom, I think, to the same extent as in the architect. In him it is (or should be) bred in the bone. And nothing is more hopeless in relation to craft than the mere *fonctionnaire* attitude that is apt to be induced by Indian official life. From this, I believe, the architect, even the official architect, usually remains free, because and in so far as his own proper architect’s attitude has in his case “got there” first. On these grounds I seriously claim for the architect that he has possibilities of becoming in India a real force towards industrial and social well-being, provided he be given a fair field and—well, just a little favour!

I won’t dwell further on these matters of practical politics. Let us turn to what is to me by far the most enticing consideration connected with the architect’s position in India, the consideration, namely, of what ought to be his architectural policy, if I may use the expression, what ought to be his guiding principle in finding the key-note of his architectural expression, by which the suitability of the latter for the soil of India is to be judged. About the time of the initiation of the great Delhi project this question assumed some of the dimensions of a controversy. I do not wish to revive the controversy, at least in its former application to Delhi. In that application the matter has been handed over to the distinguished architects entrusted with the work. It is for them to produce their own solution in that particular and very special case, and for us to wait till we have seen the concrete expression of that solution—to wait longer, in fact, till something of the test of time and use has been applied, before we venture to become critics. But I wish to take this opportunity to put the question in its purely general application to this representative meeting of my professional brethren, with a view to seeing if it be possible to arrive at a general principle or principles that may be of assistance to the rank and file of us, who are not yet distinguished architects, but who are already practising in India, and who

are likely to do so in increasing numbers in the future. I feel strongly that we are in some need of such a lead—that its absence keeps the sum of our scattered activities from becoming a genuine “movement.” I feel that the time has come when we ought to agree on a definite architectural policy.

I admit that the point is a controversial one—but that makes it only the more interesting. There would appear to be two schools of thought on the matter. One school holds that we should do in India as the Romans did in every country whereon they planted their conquering foot. We British, they say, should take our architecture with us, along with the law, order, justice and Western culture, which it is our glory to give to India, and that architecture should embody an expression of these things. This school deprecates all revivalist experiments. Let the work of the past stand as the memorial of the past. Let our work of the present stand to future ages as the memorial of our rule under the British Raj.

The only other school which has so far found a voice points to the acknowledged fact that an uninterrupted living tradition in architecture exists to-day, linking the present direct with the past in India alone, perhaps, among all countries of the world. It contends that the true policy ought to be to shun all imported forms and ideas and imported architects alike, but to foster and feed the existing living tradition by the agency of the men—call them what you will, native architects, *stapathis*, *mistrys*, craftsmen—with whom that tradition resides. It emphasises the need for action calculated to maintain the tradition in view of the fact that the latter is actually dying out for want of sustenance.

There is much to be said for both points of view, divergent though they may appear to be. For my part I find myself in some agreement with each, and yet in about equal disagreement with each. Neither, I think, quite covers the ground. After close on twenty years of study of the problem on the spot (and it is not one which can be mastered except by actually living with it and watching it in relation to all the ordinary daily architectural needs, as it were, of the country), the position to which I find myself to have leanings is one exactly intermediate between the two. Stated briefly, it is this. Let the architect take to India all of his real principles, all of his technical skill both in design and in execution, all the essence of his training, *but nothing more*. There let him set himself to a new pupillage, and study India's indigenous forms and expressions in relation to the general conditions he there finds. Let him absorb these forms and expressions into his consciousness, until, without abandoning one essential of his earlier training, he can, as it were, not only speak, but also think architecturally in an indigenous manner. Then, and not till then, let him tackle the problems of design for specific conditions, and he will find he can arrive at a solution at once indigenous and architecturally sound, modern and vital.

The first school I mentioned (shall we call it the Roman school?) founds, I think, on somewhat of a misapprehension. It is arguable that we never did conquer India at all in the Roman sense. Surely ours was more a commercial than a military conquest, and perhaps more a cultural than either. And even if the original conquest had been a military one, surely now, in 1920, there is seen to be no room in the world for a military empire, such as the kind of architecture advocated would typify, even in the Orient. Our object is not—not now, at any rate (I doubt if it ever was)—merely to *hold* India, not even merely to govern it. Is it not rather to assist India to learn how to govern herself? Would not any monument, however great as a work of art, that asserted the idea of the conquering heel of a superior race, and that therefore branded the people as of a subject race—would not that go far to defeat our object? And how can you expect a mode of architectural expression evolved under different skies (itself the outcome of repeated revivals) and in totally different conditions to settle down comfortably in any country, especially one with a tradition of its own? Surely the foundation, the texture, the ultimate quality, the accent, of all architectural expression lies in the craftsmanship. Can we train the Indian crafts anew, and teach them to assimilate our accents? We should get only that horrid thing called “chee-chee”! Has any craft in the past ever really been so trained? Does every craft

not rather train itself? Look at the Græco-Bactrian sculpture. For a century after Alexander's invasion of Northern India the Greeks tried to train the Indian craftsmen to catch the Greek accent, and what do we get? At its best a watery imitation of Greek—hybrid, Eurasian.



GRÆCO-BACTRIAN BUDDHA. FROM THE SWAT VALLEY. PESHAWAR.

So we come to the second, the craftsman, or "swadeshi" school, and I ask you is it a working proposition that modern India should "find herself" architecturally without the assistance of architects? The indigenous craftsmen are a simple people, all unversed in the ways of modern life; they have the most rudimentary business ideas. Time could not be of the essence of any contract with them, nor could more than an approximation—if that—in matters of cost. The thing is unworkable in the business age in which we find ourselves. I fear that the experiment which this school advocated would be more likely finally to kill out the livingness of the indigenous tradition, tenuous as that has become through comparative neglect, than to give it a new lease of life, just as you would run the risk of killing a man in an advanced state of starvation were you prematurely to set before him a full meal. Therefore I maintain that the plan I suggest is the only one. We can't do without the architect, and at present, till India is in a position to produce indigenous architects, we can't do without the imported British architect. But every lover of India, and of architecture, will be with me in wishing to speed the day when that country shall produce her own architects, and shall have a strong, healthy,

indigenous profession of her own. It is for that indigenous profession of the future that it behoves us to prepare the way, and to set the tune. I would have every architectural effort tested by the question: "How will this fit in with the scheme of the future? Does it contribute anything to the carrying on of India's architectural tradition, or does it not?"

Now there is the question of how far it is possible for a modern British architect to find materials from the still living tradition in which he can express himself fully and freely, without detriment to the modernness of his work. I think he can if his mind is sufficiently open and unprejudiced, and if he knows how to look for his material. I do not think that one could study the work of Ahmedabad, Champanir and Bijapur without finding suggestions for the treatment of most parts of a modern Indian building for any purpose whatever. More, I do not think an architect could study those works at all exhaustively, or for any considerable period, without feeling himself in tune with their builders, and inspired to create as they were and as they did. And if the tradition is living, as I assert it is, as has been admitted, and as I think you will agree, is not that circumstance a guarantee of its possibilities on its own soil?

I suppose I shall have Kipling's "East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet" hurled at me. Gentlemen, with all respect to a great writer, that is pure nonsense. It used to be considered a mildly *risqué* witticism to ask: "What is it that a man can do, but a woman can't?" the answer being "Ride a bicycle." That is now nonsense, however true it may have been once. Believe me, East and West are meeting, and have got to meet, and to bring about the meeting is one of the chief justifications for our being in India. We may like it or not; we may close our eyes to all the various issues involved in that meeting, some of which may appear to us now as unthinkable, or, without closing our eyes to them, but still deeming them unthinkable, we may construct from them cogent arguments against the meeting. But we can't hold back the tide, and the tide of the world's

history has turned, and is now flowing towards all manner of once unthinkable unifications, agreements and meetings—that among them, and by no means the most difficult among them—certainly so far as the domain of architecture is concerned. For the principles of art are universal, and it is these that give us our common meeting-ground in architecture.

I feel that there exists in India an opportunity—or at any rate that some of the ingredients of an opportunity exist for the architect—such as is to be found nowhere else in the world. This unique thing, the survival of a living tradition of craftsmanship, and the other peculiar conditions to which I have alluded, are among these ingredients. The opportunity I mean is one for the architect to produce living modern architecture. However inspired your design, have you not time and again despaired of finding your craftsmen (under our Western system) in full sympathy? How often has not one seen a fine conception that “doesn’t just come off” for want of the true craftsmen’s note? And this where the ideas of the design are not foreign to the country of the workpeople. But in India, provided you yourself have absorbed the indigenous tradition, and have designed in the spirit of it, there are the craftsmen ready and waiting for you, able to grasp your intentions at a glance, and to render your details, not merely intelligently, but with something of the same inspiration that bore upon you in conceiving the work. A building so conceived, and so carried out, might achieve what should be the ideal for great architecture, an embodiment of the working of a great corporate mind, of which mind that of the architect is but the co-ordinating part, the tenor bell (if I may borrow a phrase from a distinguished fellow architect) sounding through the whole carillon. In such a building might be recaptured the spirit of the guilds of old.

Gentlemen, I do not think that the plan I am recommending is to be called a compromise. True, it takes a middle position between the two schools of thought—but an uncompromising one. A compromise is something you agree to less extreme than what your own convictions would demand, a patched-up agreement in which each party forgoes somewhat of his full aims. If adherents of either of the extreme positions in the present case were to accept my plan as a measure of expediency, though still thinking their own way the best, and regretting their inability to carry it, that would be a compromise. But if they, or if anyone else (as in my own case), accept it without such reservation, and on the conviction that it is inherently a better way than either extreme, then that is no compromise, but a definite fresh position. This is the day of just such uncompromising middle positions in everything. It is not the day for extremes. After all, does the maintenance of extreme positions not largely depend on inertia and, above all, on bad temper? The first school of thought to which I have alluded might be said to be akin to autocracy, to military imperialism; the second to—well, bolshevism! My way is rather on the lines of a sane democracy.

And now a brief summary. Modern architectural practice in India was a comparatively negligible quantity till at the beginning of the century it received a fillip from Government’s action in initiating the recruitment to the Public Works Department of architects from Home. It is still a slight affair compared to the vast opportunities which the country should, and could, afford. For a great number of years—I think for perhaps a generation—it will require careful nursing; during which time everything will depend on the lead which Government, with the Government architects, gives to the public of India with respect to the profession. The public has to be taught the value of the architect’s services before the way is clear and free for the growth and progress of a private profession in the country; but it will assuredly take its line from Government in this, as it has done in the case of every other profession which has become established in India. I predict a great future for architecture and architects out there, and great benefits therefrom to the industries and to the public generally; but *how soon* that will begin to be I am unable to say. That depends on many matters of which the strings are partly held by Government, partly by the architects themselves.

A living tradition of craftsmanship and design still exists in India in a somewhat feeble state of vitality; and our aim should be to keep that alive, to foster it and give it a new lease of life. In it are



the germs of India's future architecture, an indigenous architecture by indigenous architects. The *métier* of the British architect now should be to act foster-mother to the infant growth. To this end the clearest thinking is necessary at the present time; and this Institute and its members, by their sympathetic interest, can give powerful aid in building up a body of professional opinion on right and helpful lines.

### DISCUSSION ON THE FOREGOING PAPER.

Mr. JOHN W. SIMPSON, President, in the Chair.

The PRESIDENT said they had listened to an extremely interesting paper. Mr. Begg had asked whether they would give him some definite ruling as to the line that an architect in India should take—should he insist on the rôle of the conqueror and inflict his style on other people, or should he take there simply his training, his technical knowledge, his science, and adapt these to the style of the country he was working in? Mr. Begg had really answered the question himself. He had shown his illustrations in chronological order, and this had enabled them to see not only the work of the architects, but to see the evolution of John Begg—and a very excellent and satisfactory evolution it had been. They saw him starting with his purely European ideas, which were excellent in themselves, but which did not seem to fit the surroundings very well; and then they saw him developing and feeling his way, until he came into a clean study of black and white. This, after all, was all one wanted there, because in that country the sun emphasised detail to such an extent that the less there was of it, and the slighter it was in relief, the more effectively it told, and they got the broad simple compositions which were applauded when thrown upon the screen. He could not remember the names of those which had given him the greatest pleasure, but one was a hospital building, another a great mass of brick and a long plain range of plaster above it, which was perfectly excellent. Mr. Begg could not have hit upon a better solution of the difficulty of treating Indian architecture for the quasi-Indo-European requirements. Before calling upon Mr. James Ransome to move a vote of thanks he would first ask Mr. Cram, their distinguished Corresponding Member from America, to say a few words.

Mr. RALPH ADAMS CRAM, D.Litt. [*Hon. Corr. M.*] said he found himself so absolutely in accord with Mr. Begg's final conclusions in the matter of the attitude of the architect in India towards Indian architectural problems that there seemed hardly anything he could add. It was indeed a happy idea of Mr. Begg's to show the buildings in chronological order—they seemed to see reminiscences of styles gradually growing up through those styles, and they found that, in the end, he had achieved style itself. And was not that the great object of architecture—the getting away from styles as such and the achievement of actual style? Style was so much a greater thing than the styles which we knew historically. It was true we had to go back to those constantly in order that we might obtain

the *point d'appui*, but we went back to the architectural styles finding what the real qualities were and eliminating, little by little, the more or less accidental qualities of the styles themselves, and so getting down to the fundamentals of style. Therefore it seemed that in the work which Mr. Begg showed towards the end we had real style, and that was what architects were striving for, though only too often, he thought, they contented themselves with achieving a more or less accurate reproduction of some past historic style. That, of course, was a thing which was a greater danger in America than here, because in America there was so little in the line of architectural continuity. American architects were bound to build up something new for themselves and, naturally, they went back to one style or another as their desire might lead them, and in as far as they succeeded in reproducing that style accurately and creditably they felt they had succeeded. He was putting it in the present tense, but it should be in the past tense, because in the last fifteen or twenty years there had been an increasing realisation of the fact that they must get away from this copying of English Georgian, or English Gothic, or French Renaissance, or Italian Renaissance, or whatever it might be, and achieve for themselves some consciousness of what really constituted the fundamental style that had expressed itself in the different architectural styles with which they were familiar. And he would go a step farther. He was not sure but that that was the problem which confronted us in this day and generation when we found before us the necessity of the rebuilding of civilisation on the ruins of the civilisation that, for good or for ill, had passed. We were bound to go back and to learn from the cultural and the civic styles of society in the past all we could that would be of assistance to us in the rebuilding of a new culture, a new civilisation. But if we contented ourselves with those narrow and limited archæological forms, we should produce nothing except a chimera, a thing in which there was no real vitality. Through a study of those elements in past history which had produced a great civilisation, we might perfectly well achieve the style of real civilisation: and, having achieved that, we could go forward content with the future that would open out before us. He was only arguing against what was showing itself in America, and perhaps here too—the inclination to return to the archæological exactness of the past for the foundations



on which they were to build. And he was speaking also for that recognition of the real quality of fundamental style which had existed in civilisation and in culture, as it had existed in all the arts of the past.\*

Mr. JAMES RANSOME [F.], in moving a vote of thanks for the Paper, said: To me as Mr. Begg's predecessor in the office he holds, this subject is naturally of intense interest, and it is with very great satisfaction that I have witnessed upon the screen evidence of the splendid progress made in the architecture of India since I relinquished my appointment some thirteen years ago. From the examples of the work he has shown us it is clear that he is to be congratulated not only upon his own designs, but, what is perhaps of greater importance, his influence upon the designs of others. It is with the greatest concern that I hear rumours that his appointment is to be abolished, and my fears in this respect are not lessened when he tells us that there is a lack of co-ordination and united effort amongst the Government architects practising in India. I have a lively recollection of my sense of isolation from my fellow architects, and of my inability to discuss with those who knew and understood our aims and *raison d'être*, and, until during the latter part of my service I had the good fortune to work under the direction of Sir Lionel Jacob, who I am glad to see is with us to-night, it is no exaggeration to say that I was associated with no one in authority equipped with sufficient intelligent interest in architecture to further the cause which I had at heart. I remember my consternation when it was pointed out to me that the cone-shaped roof of my design for the Simla Bandstand could not be constructed as it afforded no space for the "16 steel roof principals essential to its support," and I am unlikely to forget a certain official note which pathetically asked Why cannot the Consulting Architect leave construction alone? I am sometimes doubtful whether we ourselves may not be to blame for the public's misconception of our helpfulness. Are we not sometimes inclined to accentuate the ethics of our Art rather than its practical use, and is it not conceivable that our critics would be more tolerant of us as efficient constructors of form rather than as fashionable dressmakers? It is disappointing to hear that ignorance and apathy in Indian architecture which were natural enough twenty years ago have not made way for a wider knowledge of and sympathy with the subject, but if this is the case it would seem that the time has not yet arrived for the abolition of the only official qualified to assist and co-ordinate the efforts of the various provincial Government architects scattered over the country. Mr. Begg asks what should be the guiding principle of architectural expression in India, and it seems to me that the answer is—Utility. Some months after my arrival in India, and after I had acquainted myself with a vast number of its buildings of all ages and in all parts, I was asked the same question, and on my

expressing the opinion that the future development of our Indian architecture must be along Anglo-Indian lines I was instructed not to put up any mongrel buildings in that country. Calcutta should be Classic, Bombay Gothic, Madras Saracenic, Rangoon Renaissance, and so on. I have never regretted these instructions, as they forced upon me a task I should not otherwise have undertaken—that of attempting to adapt each of the known styles of architecture to our requirements in India, an attempt which confirmed me in my suspicion that one and all were unsuited to the purpose, for conditions in India are such that any attempt at conformity with the laws of style is pre-doomed to failure. A thoughtful study of modern Indian buildings discloses the fact that as these have departed from tradition so have they approached to excellence. Witness the designs of the Government buildings at new Delhi, in which the architects have availed themselves to the full of that freedom from tradition which Indian conditions demand. There is little evidence to show that the Mohammedan invaders were concerned that their architecture should stand to future ages as an example of their rule in India, or that they fostered and fed its living traditions, but it is certain that by their insistence upon their own methods of construction and by their intelligent employment of such practices as they found in the country they arrived at results which neither they nor the people they had conquered could have achieved apart. Let us follow their example, and while giving to India of our best, avail ourselves of any useful suggestion she has to offer us, then perhaps some day we may achieve something which may bear comparison with the Taj Mahal.

Sir LIONEL JACOB, K.C.S.I., in seconding the vote, said that he was an engineer, not an architect. Between architects and engineers, even in this country, he understood, there had sometimes been a little friction; but that was nothing to the antagonism which obtained at one time in India. For a century the public works of India—engineering and architectural—had been at first entrusted to the military engineers, the old Bengal, Bombay and Madras engineers of the Honourable East India Company's service. They were military engineers who went out to the country as mere boys, 16 and 17 years of age. One could realise how little they knew of either engineering or architecture, and if they did not do worse it was because there were giants in those days, or else because the system of selection was very good. The system may have been good because the men were nominated from the right class, and, though they started as boys, once they found themselves in positions of high responsibility they soon found their feet. At any rate, some of them were giants. They did not do their architecture well; but it was surprising that they did not do worse. They were followed, in the course of time, by civil engineers. It was felt that the country wanted men with higher

\* Mr. Cram's further remarks at this meeting are reported in the JOURNAL for 24th April, p. 295.

scientific and technical training, so the civil engineers were introduced. They were about 23 years of age, and had had a longer course of education. But in the matter of architecture they were perhaps worse. They had learned a little of architecture, and thought they knew everything about it. Perhaps the definition that "Engineering is the science of building, and architecture the art of building," sometimes confused them, for they seemed to think that when architects were first imported into India they were mere artists, whose business it was to put a few swags on to their buildings, a few embellishments, perhaps a few dummy urns, which would be of no utility but would make the building more expensive. They did not think that the architect from his long training—which is as long as the training of the engineer—had learned something of economical planning, and, although he could give his building much more charm, could also design it so that it would be more economical in construction. That was what architects were confronted with in India. And in addition, as Mr. Begg had said, they were confronted with the curious official element. Every official in India, for some curious reason, thought he knew as much about architecture as an architect did. He would express his opinions with a cocksureness which made one writhe. To give an instance, a Secretary in the Public Works Department took an architect's design for an important building to a very high dignitary for his approval. The drawings he took were working drawings, and the high dignitary, in no mild terms, condemned the design altogether and told the Secretary to take it away and get another design made. The Secretary took the drawings back to the architect and asked him to prepare a pretty perspective picture, with blue skies, birds, a few trees, a lawn and deep shadows. This was done and the picture was submitted to the potentate. "Ah!" he said, "that's better, I know something about architecture, and I see you have carried out my suggestions; the design is very good and has my approval." That would give an idea of what architects had to contend with from the ignorance of officials. Another of their trials was the animosity of engineers. All Mr. Begg had said about those difficulties he most heartily endorsed.

With regard to the future, Mr. Begg seemed to hint that we were teaching the Hindus that the time might come when we should clear out of the country altogether, and that therefore architects should be designing in India for the future. He did not agree with that view. He hoped India would never be abandoned by the British. If it ever came about it would inflict sufferings untold upon the millions in India. The population was not a homogeneous race: they were Hindus, Mohammedans, Parsees, Sikhs, and a host of others, and if they were without the support and control of the British Empire they would contend against each other, and another Power would have to step in. He agreed with Mr. Begg that the

architect must carry his principles with him, and those principles were to give expression to the structural necessities of buildings, to give them charm, and to build for the needs of the day. That was all he could be concerned with. He could not look beyond that veil of impenetrable darkness, the future. The pictures which had been displayed that evening showed that Mr. Ransome, who was the first consulting architect in India, and Mr. Begg, who was the second, had been struggling towards the light through great difficulties. The atmosphere which the architect found in India was entirely different from what he had been accustomed to in his own country, and the climate was different. One of the essentials of a good building was that when it was built it should look at home in its surroundings. And one of the things they must certainly study in India was the climate, so that people might live in comfort in those buildings and surroundings. They would see by the pictures shown them how the architect had been struggling towards those ends; he had been trying to design something which was British and which yet had a savour of the architecture of the country, and he had been trying to design something which, by its verandahs and means of keeping off the direct rays of the sun from the inner walls, would make the buildings cool within. He (the speaker) was Secretary to the Government of India when both Mr. Ransome and Mr. Begg were Consulting Architects there, and he did his best to give them both his most hearty support—(Hear, hear.)—against officials who knew nothing about architecture, and against the engineers who were often hostile to them. He felt that the architects had done splendid work in India, and he felt, too, that the work of the two pioneers in architecture in the country, Mr. Ransome and Mr. Begg, would live, and in the future would be much more appreciated than it had been in the past.

Mr. H. HEATHCOTE STATHAM [F.] said that it was satisfactory to learn from Mr. Begg's paper that they seemed at last to have got rid of the influence of what used to be known as the P.W.D. He remembered in those days, long ago, when he had the misfortune to be an editor, he heard a great deal about some of those buildings which were being put up in India—big railway stations, etc.—and he told the clever young man who collaborated with him on those subjects that they ought to illustrate some of these, and especially one. He said, "That is easy; the architect has got a draughtsman in London working here, who is a friend of mine. I will write to him." The reply which came was to the effect that no doubt the architect would be happy to let them illustrate his buildings, but they were such awful stuff that he did not think they would care to have the photos. Mr. Begg had touched upon a very interesting subject indeed, namely, the position which we ought, as a foreign race, to take in India. He said we are not the Romans. We are, and we are not. It was a wonderful history, which commenced with a great deal of very

doubtful behaviour and commercial trickery, and then expanded into a good government. We were in the position of conquerors fifty or sixty years ago, and we acted as such. The idea that we were working to enable India to govern herself was rather recent, and it was one which was very important, and which perhaps we ought to support. But he agreed with Sir Lionel Jacob that it would be a very long time before England could safely retire from India, and he thought the history of England in India would remain one of the greatest pages in all history, one which was the greatest honour to this country on account of the way in which our rule had expanded until it had been a wholesale benefit to the country, and caused the wholesale production of great works for its good. It was an achievement of which England might justly be proud. He thought we should, to some extent, act the part of the Romans. The Romans, wherever they went, built their theatres and their triumphal arches, just as they would have done in Rome or any other city in Italy. We should not go as far as that, but he thought that buildings erected for our Government purposes in India should, to some extent, bear the stamp of having been built by the English nation for the English Government. At present we had settled down rather upon Classic lines. The Classic lines would suit the climate of India in many respects much better than they suited our climate; and he should say that our official buildings in India should bear some stamp of Classicism, but modified, in the first place, by the conditions of the atmosphere, and in the second place, by the details of the country in which they were building. They were there in the midst of a new flora, new forms of vegetation, many of which might be suggestive for decorations. They could get in their buildings something founded upon Classic architecture, but with a great deal of new detail, and modified in effect by the necessity of producing shadow on the walls as a protection against the heat of the sun. He seemed to see in that the prospect of a new Classical style, and he confessed he thought the buildings they had seen illustrated were a little wanting in that reminiscence; they were rather too much Anglo-Indian. He would have them more "Anglo," less "Indian." He thought there might be before them, in that respect, a field for something very beautiful and novel in architectural style.

The PRESIDENT, in putting the motion, said he had already observed that the paper might have been called "The Development of John Begg," for he had developed his own style in his own way, in the country

in which he was placed, and one could not pay him a higher compliment than that. The Indian Government had for many years consulted the Institute with regard to the selection of its architects. It owed Mr. John Begg to the intervention of the Institute, and he thought the Indian Government, and the India Office especially, ought to be extremely obliged to the Institute for its recommendation. The Institute had also sent out other good men since, who, he hoped, when Mr. Begg's time for retirement arrived, would take up his work and carry on his tradition there. With regard to the danger, which Mr. Statham hinted at, of a man allowing his own personal work to be absorbed by the influence of the country in which he worked, he did not think they need fear that. Even if a man consciously went from England imbued with the traditions of English work and of our own particular forms of Renaissance, and tried to transplant them into India, his own work would show all through it, and even if he were trying to carry out Indian work. Tradition was far too strong for anything of that sort to occur. As the old proverb said, "You can expel Nature with a fork, but it will return."

Mr. JOHN BEGG, in responding, said that it was a great privilege and pleasure to have appeared before the Institute in this way, and it was a special pleasure to know that his audience had included his predecessor in the work in India, Mr. Ransome, and his old chief in India, Sir Lionel Jacob. Mr. Ransome was a difficult man to follow, because he set a high standard. Sir Lionel Jacob, he thought, had done more for the architect in India than anybody had done since the country came under British rule.

\* \* Having been shown a proof of the preceding report, Mr. Begg writes to say that his remarks were not intended to convey the interpretation put upon them by Sir Lionel Jacob and Mr. Statham as to India being abandoned by the British. He did not think it necessary to challenge the inference of those gentlemen at the time, especially as he did not wish to bring any "political" flavour into the discussion. But on reading the report of the discussion in proof, he now thinks it well to explain that he intended to refer merely to the probability of the architectural profession practising in India being an indigenously trained profession, and to the possible cessation, at some time in the future, of the importation of British-trained architects into India. This is a very different matter from that of "England retiring from India."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## Classic Greek Design.

New York, 5th May, 1920.

*To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—*

DEAR SIR,—Your correspondent Mr. A. Trystan Edwards tells us [p. 261] that he is a mathematician and implies that the mathematics connected with dynamic symmetry is trivial. Inasmuch as this has been my contention, I am satisfied to let the matter stand thus. But he is disturbed about the terms "static" and "dynamic." Apparently he is confused on this point. The terms apply to symmetry and not to mathematics. Not being a mathematician I consulted an eminent authority on the science before adopting the words to describe the active and passive qualities I found to be distinguishing characteristics of two symmetry types. I was told that the use of the words was legitimate. I was also told by this authority that mathematics itself was divided into the static and the dynamic, and, also, he was careful to point out, the terms might be applied to two types of mathematicians. The static represented the book-keeping type, the members of this class being generally saturated with formulae and spending their time working out special cases of application. These men, as a rule, were barren. Their contribution to the science was negative. The dynamic represented the philosopher type, and its members devoted themselves to general conceptions and used their energies to simplify, broaden and add new ideas to the science. Mathematics owed its pre-eminence to these men.

The general attitude of your correspondent is not ingratiating. I can excuse his slur about propaganda, as I realise this was induced by the advertising man's wording of an announcement of the publication of my book on Greek pottery. Of course, I must assume responsibility for this, despite the fact that I knew nothing about it until I saw it in print. For this lack of taste, even decency, I humbly apologise and believe I can promise that it won't happen again. The pun, however, is an offence of another type. This correspondent's attitude is such that I am sure no amount of knowledge of symmetry could help him, so I shall address myself to those of more open mind.

I should like to point out that symmetry is an essential element in design, whether it is put there consciously or unconsciously. If symmetry is not present in an art effort, then design does not exist in it. I believe this is incontrovertible. Symmetry is not unlike perspective. The latter enables the artist to secure proper proportional relationship between the composing elements of a realistic representation in three dimensions. It depends upon the establishment of a right angle and a mean proportional. Symmetry enables the artist to secure proper proportional relationship between the composing elements of a design in two dimensions. It depends upon the establishment of a right angle and two mean pro-

portionals. Perspective is limited in its use to pictures and three-dimensional renderings. Symmetry has a much more general application: it may be used in pictures, sculpture, architecture or the crafts.

It is no more necessary to use cubes or other powers of numbers or general mathematical formulæ in symmetry than to use algebra or the calculus in perspective. Also, it should be perfectly plain that symmetry is no more a recipe for beauty than is perspective.

I thought I carefully explained, in my lecture before the Institute, that the dynamic symmetry type was the symmetry of the plant and shell and that its base was the relationship existing between a side of a square and a diagonal of two squares. It seems to me that, as a general statement, this is sufficiently simple. When we consider that this simple base furnishes a remarkable series of shapes which possess peculiar powers of self sub-division and modulation, that these shapes explain the symmetry of classic design, as it has never been explained before, and that they have a natural base, it seems to me that the matter is worthy of inspection.

I have always felt that classic Greek design, especially architecture, possessed a peculiar quality suggestive of life, and I believe that eminent authorities have felt the same thing and commented upon it. I believe this quality is due to the fact that the symmetry of this design is dynamic—that is, it is a symmetry analogous to, if not quite like, the symmetry of the plant and shell. The symmetry of Gothic art is like the symmetry of the crystal, it is static.

I am sure we could have an interesting and profitable discussion if critics would confine themselves to the subject of symmetry and not express their opinions about other phases of art.

JAY HAMBIDGE.

## Increasing the Accommodation of Existing Small Houses.

10th May, 1920.

*To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—*

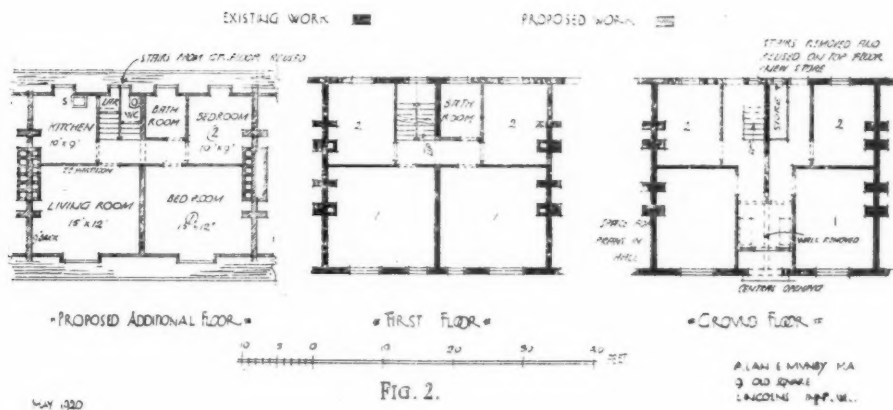
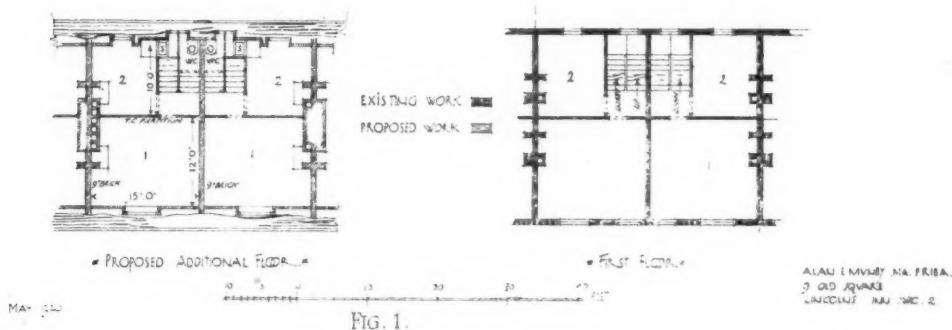
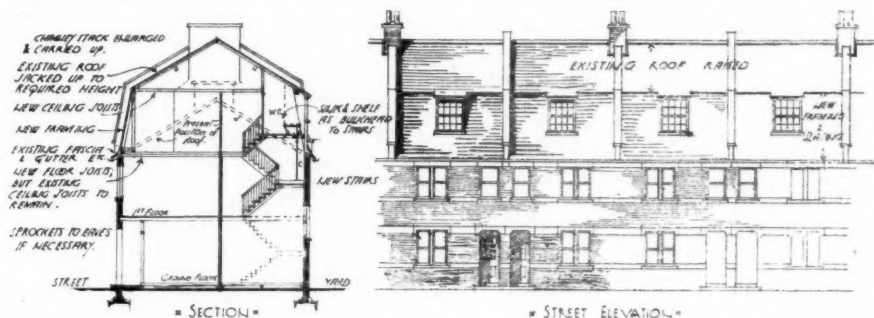
SIR,—After three years of effort on the part of the Government and a vast amount of debating and work on drawing boards, we seem no nearer the provision of an adequate supply of small houses. Further, transit difficulties do not appear to have been seriously dealt with at all, the congestion of normal traffic having yet to be overcome. Hence it seems obvious that for some years greater use must be made of existing areas already built upon. I am no advocate of high buildings for our cities in which light and air are such vital essentials, but there is much two-storey small tenement property particularly in the east and south of London situated on roads of reasonable width which might have an additional floor, and I venture to enclose a drawing suggesting how this might be economically added.

Fig. 1.—The proposal shows this addition as a mansard which should be capable of erection in many cases without disturbing the existing tenants. Where such



property has an ordinary pitched roof with its ridge parallel to the street, if a row of slates were stripped a few courses above the eaves gutter, the rafters sawn through and the purlins released at the party walls, the roof might be temporarily tied and jacked up, when it would form a protection for the inmates and workmen. Floor joists could then be inserted between the ceiling joists, the party walls and chimneys raised and the mansard sides inserted. Slab plaster could be used to accelerate work and avoid mess. The only

brickwork would be that to the party walls, while the use of the old roof would reduce the carpenters' work. The cost of land, drainage, roadmaking and fencing involved in new property would be avoided. In the case of a house with a 16-ft. frontage and 28-ft. front to back as shown, two rooms would be obtainable, one 15 ft. by 12 ft. 6 in., the other 10 ft. by 9 ft., off which latter would be a raised sink with its own window in a cupboard over the stair, while the stair head would provide room for a w.c. *W.C. 10 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. Sink 10 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in.*





This is no attempt to plan an ideal home, but would provide decent accommodation where it is most wanted, and would do much to relieve congestion. At the present time it seems likely that this addition to a single house would cost about £350, but if the scheme were applied to a street, the repetition work would be so considerable that appreciable reduction might be expected. The impregnation of the roof timber for a certain distance from the party walls to resist fire, as an alternative to raising these walls 2 feet above the roof in the usual way, might be looked into with a view to economy and improved appearance.

Fig. 2 shows a rather more ambitious scheme applied to similar houses in pairs with staircases together. The suggestion here is the removal of one stair and the cutting of the party wall adjoining on each floor to admit of the use of the remaining stair by both houses. This would give a good "hall" 6 ft. to 8 ft. wide with room space on either side of a central recessed door. The stair space would give a bathroom or small bedroom on the upper floors, and, assuming the usual back projections, this space on the ground floor would at least be available for storage. The added mansard storey could become a single suite of four rooms with bathroom and closet. The one stair would still be ample to serve the two houses, while cleaning service common to all the tenants—always a difficulty—would be reduced.

The discarded stairs could be utilised instead of providing new ones for the added storey. Even if raising the buildings were not considered feasible, this reduction of stairways by the combination of houses let as tenements, to give room for more useful accommodation, would be worth debating.

I have no doubt that many of your readers could make much more illuminating suggestions, but with ever-increasing prices and decreasing output it would seem that our only salvation—for the time anyhow—lies in the direction of studying to improve our existing small house property. I am drawing the attention of the Ministry of Health to the matter and I shall welcome any constructive criticism.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ALAN E. MUNBY [F.]

#### Town Planning: The Grid-iron Lay-out.

46, Great Russell Street, W.C., 15th May, 1920.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr. Paul Ogden, takes serious exception to certain criticisms that I made in regard to the lay-out of the Wilbraham Road Estate, Manchester, for which he appears to have been the responsible architect.

He is hardly fair in quoting certain passages from my article and removing them from its context. May I repeat what I said as regards the size and disposition of the scheme? It was pointed out that the sites chosen at Manchester were too big and too few, but that this was no fault of the architects.

The whole exhibition of lay-outs clearly showed

that there is a limit to the number of working-class houses that can be erected in close association without producing monotony, and that mechanical pattern-making can never have the interest and attraction of features developed from sociological conditions and history.

My somewhat picturesque statement that the people were to be stabled in stalls is certainly a true simile when I see four, perhaps more (I have not the plan in front of me when I write, and only speak from memory), exactly similar cul-de-sacs placed side by side.

Mr. Ogden was evidently fully conscious of modern methods and modern thought when he laid out his grid-iron plan. He explains, evidently with pride, that he is only following in the footsteps of the ancients, Hippodamus and the rest. It is well that he bases his principles on tradition and history, but he should go a step farther and enquire into the causes of their ancient use. He might read with advantage Webley's *Greek Studies*. There he would see that his grid-iron plan was a type, the especial advantage of which was the allocation of sites.

Grid-iron plans have been made, and still are made, solely for the purpose of selling land. Mr. Ogden appears to see no *via media* between the grid-iron plans of the ancients and, for the matter of that, the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., and the distortion of straight roads to produce what he somewhat aptly describes as the English puzzle-garden lay-out. I must thank him for this description of a modern method, which I am with him in deploring.

If I may venture to explain myself more clearly, it is not so much the square and symmetric system that I object to as the grid-iron system with its endless repeats. Town plans should express growth and radiation. They should be dynamic rather than static, and nowhere should whole areas be composed of similar shaped spaces, stamped out and standardised like postage stamps on a perforated sheet.—Yours, etc.

S. D. ADSHEAD [F.]

#### The Masonry of the Heraion at Olympia.

New University Club, St. James's,  
14th May, 1920.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow me to call attention to an inadvertent misrepresentation in the review which you have kindly published of my small volume on Hellenic architecture? The reviewer, Mr. Theodore Fyfe, points out that the fine masonry in many parts of the Cretan palaces is "hardly consistent with the argument that the cella walls of the existing Heraion at Olympia belong to a later date than the foundations."

This appears to attribute to me the opinion that the cella of the Heraion is not part of the original work—the contrary of what I meant to convey. My argument is that the masonry of the Heraion could hardly have been erected by the Dorian invaders *themselves*,

and that they therefore availed themselves of the art and skill of the native Mycenaean builders (p. 76), which, of course, assumes its early date.

In other respects I have reason to be gratified by the generally favourable opinion of an authority who has been so closely connected with Sir A. Evans's epoch-making discoveries in Crete.—Yours faithfully,

EDWARD BELL.

#### Ex-Officers Training as Architects.

19th May 1920.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

SIR,—I have at the Northern Polytechnic Institute about 30 ex-officers who are undergoing an architectural training. In order to give these men office experience and make them eventually valuable additions to an office staff, I wish to introduce them to architects who will allow them to work in their offices on Saturdays or during the Long Vacation, when they could take the place of junior assistants on holiday.

Some of the leading firms of contractors are already taking the greatest interest in similar arrangements for men training as builders and surveyors, and any assistance you can give me in the matter will be greatly appreciated.—Yours very truly,

T. P. BENNETT [A.],

Head of the School of Architecture,  
Building and Surveying.

### REVIEWS.

#### GUIDE TO BUILDING.

"Specification, No. 22," (1920). Edited by Frederick Chatterton, F.R.I.B.A., pp. xxxii, 444. Illustrated. Published by Technical Journals, Ltd.

The new volume (No. 22) of *Specification* makes its appearance with the name of Mr. Frederick Chatterton on the title-page. On the whole, the reader will agree that this welcome annual justifies the claim in the preface to be "the most comprehensive and most up-to-date guide to every phase of the building art and craft." The publishers may be assured of a large sale during the present period of reconstruction, for most architects are at any rate momentarily busy, and those who have been away from this country for many years on service will be ready purchasers. For, apart from the heavy handicaps caused by a practice closed down, they suffer in varying degree from loss of memory of all technical terms and formulæ, and also from having been unable to follow the extraordinary change in building materials and methods caused by the war. So, though this volume may be of use even to the O.B.E. in Whitehall, it is to the demobilised architect that it is to be specially recommended, in order that he may thereby be enabled to make his pre-war practice rise Phoenix-like from its ashes. Building is no longer the pleasant affair of Portland stone and sand-faced tiles that it used to be. It is a struggle to

find anything cheaper than fantastically-named sheets of patent material, made from heaven-knows-what, and classified in general as "substitutes"—substitutes for brick, substitutes for tiles, for slates, for plaster, for lead, for everything that is sound and abiding—and their name is legion. I have compared this volume with a predecessor dating from the spacious days of King Edward VII. It is perhaps significant that most of the section on "Mason" has disappeared, and that a section on "substitutes" appears in the post-war volume. What is contained in this special contribution, which one is apt at first to regard as a guide to the modern science of jerry-building? Much useful information, presented in clear and readable form, as to the numerous patent preparations that decorate the advertisement pages of the technical press. Here we can learn something of the nature of Poilite, Beaver-board, Ruberoid, Rok, and all the rest of them. But why not some information as to the new forms of jointless flooring, one of the most difficult problems in modern factory construction? For the special article on these various substitutes one is grateful, and yet it remains to have absolute confidence in some of the paragraphs that seem to be inspired by the manufacturers.

The modern architect is unfortunately often confronted with the necessity of forming an opinion on some new material, too recently invented to have stood the test of time, and yet he has access to no scientific test to help him in his decision. What we need is an unbiassed opinion, after severe tests under practical conditions. Mr. Chatterton has begun well in this direction, and perhaps in his next number he can carry his chapter on "substitutes" a stage farther towards infallibility. And even if stone is to be a discarded material in the slap-dash building of the future, the very latest reports on stone-preservedatives would be a welcome addition to the book, as also some of the newer inventions in metal-scaffolding.

The first part of the work consists of several special articles. That on the design of "Cinemas" is very complete, and will be helpful to many architects; as also the second article, on "Bungalows." The sections on "Housing" contain nothing novel, but summarise much that is contained in less accessible publications. The chapter on the use of gas in housing schemes is really valuable so far as it goes, but that is not quite far enough to settle various questions of cost of running that are troubling Housing Committees who hesitate to introduce gas cooking and heating. The article on "Factory Construction" says too little of lighting problems and of the methods of fixing shafts, belting, and other mechanical details, to be as useful as it might be.

Mr. Chatterton is to be congratulated on the results of his first half-year's work, and we shall look forward with interest to new features under his inspiration in "No. 23."

MARTIN S. BRIGGS [F.].



9 CONDUIT STREET, REGENT STREET, W., 29th May 1920

## CHRONICLE.

### R.I.B.A. Roll of Honour.

KAY, ALBERT, *Student*. Killed in action at Hollebeke, 1st August 1917.

FAUSSET, STUART S., *Student*. Killed in action.

STEPHENS, WILLIAM LESLIE, Lieut. R.E., *Student*. Killed in action 19th June 1917.

### War Honours.

BRADSHAW, H. CHALTON, Capt. R.E., *Associate*: served in France and Italy 1915-19: awarded the Italian Croce di Guerra, 1918.

STEDMAN, W. B., 2nd Lieut. R.E., *Associate*: served in France 1916-18: awarded the D.C.M. and M.S.M.

### Proposed Increase of Subscriptions.

The Special General Meeting summoned by the Council under By-law 65 to consider their proposal to raise the entrance fees, subscriptions and contributions of Members and Licentiates was duly held on the 10th May, Mr. Walter Cave, *Vice-President*, presiding. The Resolution to be put to the meeting on behalf of the Council was in the following terms:—

"That, in order to provide funds to meet the increase in expenditure due to the general advance in prices, an addition of one guinea be made to all Entrance Fees and Subscriptions of Members and Contributions of Licentiates; and that the necessary steps be taken to obtain the sanction of the Privy Council to such revision of By-law 17 as is required to give effect to this resolution."

The CHAIRMAN, in stating the object of the meeting, said that the serious deficit in the Council's estimate for the current year had doubtless prepared members for something in the nature of the proposal the meeting was summoned to consider. They were fortunate in having with them to second the resolution Mr. Searles-Wood, Chairman of the Finance and House Committee. He had held that office for some years, was thoroughly cognisant of the Institute's financial position, and would answer any questions that members might wish to put regarding it.

The CHAIRMAN then formally moved the Resolution in the terms set out above.

Mr. SEARLES-WOOD, in seconding the resolution, said he thought it did not need very much argument to bring the necessity for increased subscriptions before members. If they would turn to the estimates on page 290 of the Annual Report they would see that the cost of running the Institute for the current year would be about £15,000. The subscribing membership was roughly 4,400, and a very simple calculation would show that the cost per head was about £3 10s. (A voice: "Cheap.") That showed that this was essentially a case where a flat rate was the right thing for this increase. There were 863 Fellows, who paid £3,625. Their increase, at a guinea a head, would be £906, making a total of £4,531. There were 1,773 Associates, who paid £3,723. Their increase at a guinea would be £1,862, making £5,585. There were 1,715 Licentiates, who paid £1,801, and their extra guinea would produce £1,801, making a total of £3,602. The need for the increase was due, of course, to the depreciation of money values. As a consequence, everything was "up" in price, and he thought it was time that their subscriptions went up also.

A MEMBER: What additional income would that give us?

Mr. SEARLES-WOOD: In round figures, £4,500.

Mr. GEORGE HUBBARD, F.S.A. [F.]: Can we have it in totals? I understand from Mr. Searles-Wood that it costs £15,000 a year to run the Institute. What will the income be if this resolution is passed?

Mr. SEARLES-WOOD: In the budget we give £9,400 for the subscriptions, and the increase of £4,500 makes it £13,900. The balance between that and £15,000 is made up by examination fees, sales of publications, income from advertisements, etc.

Mr. HUBBARD: So if the resolution is passed we shall just make both ends meet?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, we shall strike the balance on the right side.

A MEMBER: Why is there a flat rate for all classes, though they pay different subscriptions?

Mr. SEARLES-WOOD: Because the cost per head is £3 10s. Financially, the Licentiates are a loss to the Institute; so, in a lesser degree, are the Associates.

Sir BANISTER FLETCHER: Has the Institute been run at a loss during the last few years?

Mr. SEARLES-WOOD: Yes; we have had to cut our coat according to our cloth. You have only to look round to see that we have not done our duty to the premises, nor to our staff, simply because we have not had the means. (Hear, hear.) We have managed each year to show a small balance, but it has only been possible by cheese-paring in every direction. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. E. GUY DAWBER, F.S.A.: If we carry this to-night, it will see us safely on the right side? We shall not then have to pinch and scrape in every way as we have had to do of late years?

The CHAIRMAN: I hope that is so.

Mr. HUBBARD: Is it considered possible that we might lose some members through the increased subscription? ("No"; "Shame.")

Mr. SYDNEY PERKS, F.S.A. [F.], said he had been prevented by illness from attending the discussion on the Annual Report last week. He was struck by the following very human remark in the Annual Report: "It is obvious that, in view of the general rise in prices, an income on the pre-war level cannot possibly be adequate." He looked to see what was the pre-war income of the staff, which was admitted to be inadequate. He looked also to see what they were paid for the year just ended, and he found but a very slight increase. The reason, of course, was because the Institute had not got the money. But he would go further. He was particularly interested in the Treasury scheme of War Bonus, which was a very good scheme and had been adopted by all the County Councils, Borough Councils and Municipal Authorities and the whole Civil Service of the United Kingdom. He knew it was paid in Sevenoaks, where he lived. It was a good system, because it gave the greatest increase proportionately to the man who had a low salary. The higher his salary, the less in proportion was his War Bonus. It was an attempt to compensate him for the extra cost of living. He (Mr. Perks) had got out a list of what they paid the four senior officers of the Institute before the war; and then, disregarding increases of salary, how much they should be paid if they adopted the Treasury War Bonus system. He found that the four senior officials were underpaid, on that scale, to the extent of £770; and that would not have been an increase of salary, but merely what the Government, after exhaustive enquiry, thought would help to compensate the officials for the extra cost of living. The Government scheme was based on a standard cost-of-living figure known as the "130 per cent." The Institute had not adopted that scheme because it hadn't the money. He was sure that members of the Institute would not willingly have their staff worse treated than if they were in the County Council or Government offices, or in small local offices such as Sevenoaks. They all wanted to do the right thing. Everything had risen. Assistants, wisely, had looked after themselves: it was well known that their salaries had advanced considerably. The principals also had raised their scale of charges. Principals and assistants having been looked after, it was their duty to look after the Institute staff. Everybody must get an increase, in order to be able to live. The Council had come forward with a very proper scheme. They had heard no word of grumbling from the staff; everything had gone on amicably. But still, there was the fact that the Institute had not done what other public bodies had done, and it ought to do it. Mr. Searles-Wood was to be greatly congratulated on the way he had pulled the Institute through during the time that he had been Chairman of the Finance Committee. Every credit was due to him. And now he

came forward with this scheme they ought all to do their best to help him.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried by an almost unanimous vote.

The Meeting to confirm the Resolution has been fixed for Monday, the 7th June.

#### The Architects' Benevolent Society.

The President, Mr. John W. Simpson, presided at the annual meeting of the Architects' Benevolent Society held in the rooms of the Institute on Wednesday, 12th May, and delivered the following address:—

As President I have the honour to move the adoption of the seventieth annual report of the Council of the Architects' Benevolent Society, and to announce at the same time that this admirable institution has now achieved its seventieth anniversary.

It was, as you know, founded in 1850, before most of us came into the world, and it is proper on this occasion that we should acknowledge with gratitude the benevolent foresight of our forebears by which those connected with the profession of architecture have so greatly benefited. Their names should not be forgotten, and I will ask you to rise while I recall them to you, as a tribute to their honoured memory:

*Patrons*, Sir Robert Smirke, R.A., George Stanley Repton, Esq.; *President*, Sydney Smirke, Esq., A.R.A.; *Trustees*, Charles Barry, Esq., Charles Robert Cockerell, Esq., R.A., Philip Hardwick, Esq., R.A.; *Treasurer*, William Tite, Esq., F.R.S.; *Council*, William Barnes, Esq., Francis Edwards, Esq., Benjamin Ferrey, Esq., William Grellier, Esq., George Gutch, Esq., Edward Charles Hake-will, Esq., Edward L'Anson, Esq., William S. Inman, Esq., George Mair, Esq., David Mocatta, Esq., James Penne-thorne, Esq., Ambrose Poynter, Esq., Anthony Salvin, Esq., George Smith, Esq., T. H. Wyatt, Esq.

They have passed away, but the great and good work they set afoot still lives and flourishes. Their first annual report was made in 1851, and it is interesting to read its opening paragraph:

Literary men, artists, and many other classes and professions dependent for their livelihood on profits of uncertain attainment and precarious tenure, have formed themselves into societies of this nature with the happiest results; but Architecture, the elder sister of the Fine Arts, has yet to be moved to associate in this good work. She has had the good fortune to be made subservient, in many noble monuments of Piety and Charity, to the benevolence of others; it is time that she should give proofs, in her corporate character, to the same beneficent spirit. No Society framed on these principles and especially devoted to the interests of the architectural profession has yet been established; and it is in order to remove this reproach that the present appeal is now made to its members. It needs only a slight acquaintance with the profession to satisfy us that such an institution is urgently required. The frequency of private applications for individual relief too certainly proves its necessity, and the sad experience, which brings too often under our notice the struggles of genius and talent with undeserved misfortune, will not permit us to defer any longer the duty of soliciting your friendly co-operation.

The Architects' Benevolent Society was thus born two years before Napoleon III. came to the throne of France, and but thirteen years after the Royal Insti-



tute of British Architects received its Charter from William IV. Architects, we see, were not long in perceiving that the strengthening of their privileges by incorporation laid upon them responsibility as regards their weaker brethren; the offspring is consequently almost as venerable as its parent. For seventy years the Society has been the only philanthropic organisation which deals solely with architects, their dependents, and their widows and orphans who are left with insufficient means of livelihood.

The Report reminds us that it is the first to be submitted to you since the signing of peace. There is no longer need for the special work the Society carried on during the war, but the effects of that dreadful period it must for long feel and strive to relieve. For this, increased funds are urgently required, and I have to appeal on behalf of the Council for new subscribers, and for larger subscriptions, to enable them to meet the demands upon the Society. As President, I have the pleasant duty of expressing our hearty thanks to those who have helped to relieve the suffering, but I have to remind you that, unfortunately, a three guinea subscription has now only the beneficial capacity of one guinea. We need therefore to multiply our income by a factor of three in order properly to carry on the work of this admirable Society.

As you know, our functions are carried on in cordial relation with the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, the Professional Classes' Relief Council, and the National Relief Fund. To the Royal Institute of British Architects this Society is under the deepest obligations. In connection with the Civic Survey, for example, to which reference is made in the report, the Royal Institute provided the Galleries in which the work was done, with heating, lighting, cleaning, paper, materials, clerical assistance, salary of a special clerk, and gave the services of its librarian. It is not too much to say that without this material aid the work of the Civic Survey would have been impossible; and you will agree that we should make full and grateful acknowledgment on behalf of those who found it a timely help in their need.

Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer. There are innumerable adages by which I could reinforce my appeal; they have got a little rusty by age, constant repetition has somewhat dulled their edge, and it is useless as well as immoral to flog a willing horse. But "he gives twice who gives quickly" and "never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day" (the latter has especial point in view of the new Budget) are maxims we may well bear in mind when we think of the Architects' Benevolent Society.

#### The Folly of Modern Art.

Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Litt.D. [F.], delivered the fifth annual lecture on Aspects of Art, under the Henriette Hertz Trust, to the members of the British Academy on the 5th inst. Taking as his subject "The Tangled Skein; Art in England, 1800 to 1920," Sir

Reginald said that one must admit that all was not well with the Arts, and that in regard to the intellectual background, the point of view from which art should be approached, appreciated, and practised, we were worse off in the year 1920 than we were a hundred years ago. We had lost our tradition, and the public had got no standard of its own. The one clear voice of art, once understood of all men, had lost itself in an incredible confusion of tongues and the general anxiety to shout louder than one's neighbour. There were bad artists in the 18th century, but not a tithe of what there were in the 20th. Bad work was done, but it was seldom accepted as good, whereas nowadays it was advertised as the last word of genius. There was no definite standard of technique and craftsmanship in these days. The experiments of the 19th century in art had not been happy, and their mischievous effects had been intensified by the well-meant efforts of the State, ignorant of art, and at heart indifferent to it. As usual in England, art had been translated into terms of politics. Our State educational authorities seemed to think that artists could be turned out by the gross, given the necessary State-aided machinery, and did not realise that the result of their benevolence had been to set a premium on incompetence.

The critics had found that it was easier to write about the arts when the free flow of eloquence was not impeded by a knowledge of the subject or any acquaintance with their practice, and they had in recent years advanced to still further heights by inventing an Aunt Sally of what they called "Academic Art" and rigging up a fantastic theory of the aesthetic out of the studio talk of the raging hosts of the revolutionaries. Those who were most prolific of theories were often, the least capable of carrying them out, and found it necessary to substitute the written or spoken word for the legitimate methods of expression of their art, and to cover up their technical shortcomings by the invention of a series of formulas which had this in common, that they one and all dispensed with technique. Thus a movement which might have begun with a genuine desire to extend the traditional limits of art had ended in an ever-accelerating rush for patent medicines. No sooner had one formula attained notoriety than it was succeeded by another, and we now looked for a new school every season. The Impressionists, the Cubists, were already old-fashioned. From a literary point of view there was more incident and material in these desperate scrambles than was to be found in the work of the sincere and patient artists. "*Epatez le bourgeois*," at all costs, was the cry of the new art—and, after all, papers must sell. Like Molière's *gens de qualité*, the art critics *savent tout sans avoir rien appris*, and thus, without technical knowledge of paintings, sculpture, or architecture, they were unable to instruct us what we were to admire in art, what was the business of the artist, and how he ought to carry it out. As for the artist, he was to have no voice in the matter at all; he must just do what he was bid, or take the consequence of being left out in the cold.



The papers lately announced the presence in a London gallery of a picture which the critics assured them transcended all contemporary art, and this was followed up by an exhibition of the work of a well-known or, he must be permitted to say, notorious French painter. The critics as one body rose to lyrical heights in their raptures. The public were told that this was no mere presentation of life, but life itself; a revelation, as it were, of some quintessential mystery of existence. They went in the requisite spirit of humility to that exhibition, and what did they find?—a collection of canvases which appeared to have no meaning at all, and no object except the negation of every quality of form, colour, and composition that painters in the past had ever sought to realize.

Referring to another much-praised exhibition, the speaker said that no ordinary person looking at the paint and canvas could have formed any idea what it was all about. This was the case with nearly all this work. As it stood, it was unintelligible, and sometimes it was difficult to escape the impression that it was intended to be so. Nature, the essential model and material of expression in all great paintings, was henceforward to be *quantité négligable*. Indeed, the logical conclusion would be that the artist should shut his eyes entirely, lest nature should contaminate the spiritual purity of his vision, for all was done, as children would say, out of his head. He might just as well do it on his head, so far as the spectator was concerned, for the artist was concerned solely with his own emotions, and if the result had no meaning for anybody else it was their fault, and no affair of the artist. Judging by the results, no training would seem to be necessary; all one had to do was to learn how to mix a few colours, draw any old line, and splash some paint on the canvas.

It was time that a halt was called in this race for the lunatic asylum, and that the artist returned to the old and only road. There was still but one road for the artist—unwearied effort to perfect his power of expression in his art, a patient study of colour, of light and shade, of form and its ordering, thought and invention, and the sure hold of the artist's own ideas, no matter what the critics said or the fashions called for. Their hope lay with artists themselves. Fresh problems were constantly arising. They could not stand still, and it was a good sign that among artists there was no disposition to do so. The folly of modern art was due to the camp followers rather than to artists. Beauty was not to be caught by chance, or by the tricks of the mountebank. The hope of the future lay in the spirit of adventure, provided that it was steered by discipline and incessant duty and armed with all knowledge of the resources of the arts.

#### Threatened Destruction of City Churches.

The Commission appointed by the Bishop of London to consider the whole question of the City Churches have now presented their report. The Commission consisted of Lord Phillimore, Bishop

G. F. Browne, Archdeacon E. E. Holmes, Lord Hugh Cecil, Sir Wm. Collins, Sir Roland Blades, Mr. A. F. Buxton, the Hon. H. C. Gibbs, Sir Francis Green, Bt., and Sir Lulham Pound, Bt., with Bishop Browne as Secretary. The report deals with 47 benefices, with a total income of £53,000 a year. The Commissioners' main proposal is to divide the square mile of the City for ecclesiastical purposes into four Quarters, to be called the Bishops Gate Quarter, the Alders Gate Quarter, the Black Friars Quarter, and the Tower Quarter—each Quarter to be one parish, with a rector and four assistant clergy. Twenty-eight churches out of the forty-seven would be retained, and the following nineteen it is recommended should be demolished:—

All Hallows, Lombard Street.  
All Hallows, London Wall.  
St. Botolph, Aldgate (except Tower).  
St. Katherine Coleman.  
St. Clement, Eastcheap.  
St. Dunstan-in-the-East (except Tower).  
St. Magnus the Martyr (except Tower).  
St. Mary-at-Hill.  
St. Mary Woolnoth.  
St. Michael, Cornhill (except Tower).  
St. Alban, Wood Street.  
St. Anne and St. Agnes.  
St. Botolph, Aldersgate.  
St. Dunstan-in-the-West (except Tower).  
St. Mary Aldermanbury.  
St. Michael Royal (except Tower).  
St. Nicholas Cole Abbey.  
St. Stephen, Coleman Street.  
St. Vedast (except Tower).

The report is signed by all of the ten Commissioners with reservations in two cases. Sir Wm. Collins is of opinion that at any rate two or three of the churches recommended for demolition are well worthy of preservation. Lord Hugh Cecil, in a full note, dissents from such parts of the report as deal with the removal of churches and the sale of their sites.

The Commission's extraordinary proposal to demolish nineteen of the City's old, historic churches has raised a storm of protest in the Press and at public meetings. *The Times* points out that this is a matter of far more than ecclesiastical concern. The buildings themselves, apart from their sacred purpose, represent when taken together something that can never be replaced when once destroyed. As works of art, within and without, they are an adornment to London which can be paralleled in no other city in the world. One and all possess features which it is beyond the power of modern art to rival.

The Institute's protest made in a letter to *The Times* some two years ago when the demolition of St. Olave's Church, Southwark, was under discussion applies a hundredfold in the present case. Characterising the proposal as an outrage, the letter appealed for the support of all who are jealous for the beauty of London and appreciate the historic buildings which are its characteristic feature. "The value of our monuments," it points out, "is not to be judged merely by the use to which they can be put by those to whom they are entrusted; still less are their sites to be considered as financial assets, to be sold for commercial purposes at any profitable opportunity. They are the property of the nation and the especial pride of London. In the case of St. Olave's, money—to whatever purpose it

may be put—is the sole reason for its demolition; the building is perfectly sound and its beauty unimpaired.”

Appended are extracts from letters which have appeared in *The Times* :—

From Mr. Arthur Keen [F.], Hon. Secretary R.I.B.A. :—There will be no uncertain sound in the opposition to be raised by architects to the destruction that is proposed . . . they value the buildings sufficiently for their intrinsic merit to offer the most strenuous opposition to the destruction of them. Nowhere did Wren prove his versatility and resource so well as in our City churches. He built about 50 of them without repeating himself once, although in many instances the problems presented were practically identical. In all cases the variety in plan, composition, proportion, and detail is quite extraordinary. But the interest of these churches lies not alone, or mainly, in the skill they display, but in their beauty. St. Mary-at-Hill, one of the threatened churches, has one of the most beautiful interiors in this country. St. Anne and St. Agnes, in a homelier fashion, is very beautiful; St. Magnus is a really fine, dignified church. All Hallows, London Wall, is one of the few remaining examples of Dance's work, and quite a fine interior. There is not one that can be spared. . . . The suggestion to leave the towers standing shows how utterly the Commissioners fail to grasp the real value of these churches in their relation to the life and growth of London. We want them to be left complete with their monuments and organs, their beautiful work in metal and plaster, and everything that belongs to them as part of the history of London. They were built by the contributions of those who had been wasted first by pestilence and then by fire, and the sacrifice to be made by their descendants who require to build churches at the present time is far less than theirs.

From Mr. A. R. Powys, Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings :—In the face of the proposed destruction of these churches it is terribly difficult to refrain from sarcasm. That the Church should do this thing, that the guardian of Spiritual things should desire to destroy these concrete examples of the love of beauty, is unbelievable. It is not for the sake of history, though that is important. It is not for the sake of the great architects who designed them, though that is good reason, but it is that they represent in an increasingly vulgar and commercial city the other point of view, a point of view which emphasises the fact that man does not live by bread alone. A suggestion is made that the powers vested in laymen in the control of the Church by the Enabling Act should be used to prevent this thing. Let the mass of Churchmen show that the Church is still to be trusted to preserve the concrete expression of material sacrifice, of fine thought, of beauty and of good workmanship.

From Mr. Edward Warren, F.S.A. [F.] :—I have just returned to this country from another and distant one where the British civil administration has taken charge of the ecclesiastical estate of the Mahomedan Church, and where capable and zealous British officers are most carefully repairing the fabric of ancient Mahomedan mosques and their appurtenances. I am shocked and astonished, on my return, to learn of a scheme, fostered by the Church itself, for demolishing no fewer than 19 of those ancient temples of the Christian faith which are the chief ornaments of the City of London. Many of them beautiful, some of them the work of great architects, and all of them interesting, they still stand as beacons of that Faith, having happily

escaped, until now, both German bombs and commercial cupidity. The excuse for the sale of these evidences of bygone sanctity, with their consecrated sites, and of the demolition of so much irreplaceable beauty, so many examples of extreme architectural and historical value, appears to be that of gaining money for ecclesiastical buildings or other purposes outside the City of London. Will London condone and accept this colossal act of vandalism and astounding disrespect on the part of the Church for the palpable vestiges, within her bounds, of the Faith that Church professes?

At a meeting of the Corporation of the City of London on the 7th Mr. Deputy Ellis, having moved a resolution protesting against “such wholesale destruction of City landmarks,” asked to have read a letter which had been received from Mr. Arthur Keen, Hon. Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects. “The view of my Council,” observed the writer, “is that except in cases of urgent public need no single church in the City should be sacrificed. It seems probable that in asking for many the Commission hopes that ultimately a few of these churches may be given up, but the whole principle of the destruction of old, historic churches in the interests of new ones is wrong, and should be strenuously resisted. My own view is that in some cases other users should be found for these churches, and there may be public bodies or societies to whom, under proper restrictions as to upkeep and access, they might be leased.”—Mr. Deputy Millar Wilkinson said that the towers left of the churches destroyed would be monuments of a disgraceful episode. He hoped the Lord Mayor would call a Guildhall meeting; at such a gathering “this horrible project would be howled down by a thousand voices.”—Alderman Sir Lulham Pound, who is a member of the Commission, referred to the strictures made upon the report as a most extraordinary outbreak of uninformed criticism. It was not proposed, he said, to remove any church that had great architectural merit.

Sir Reginald Blomfield, speaking at a gathering of the London Society, said that these churches had for generations won the admiration and affection of all educated people as masterpieces of their kind. Yet it had not been thought necessary to call in the opinion of any artist. No architect or historian of architecture had been consulted. The Commission seemed to have grasped two out of a very large group of factors—first, that money was wanted, and second, that it could be raised by the sale of these churches, which had a considerable financial value. The Council of the Society are arranging a lecture on the 19 threatened churches, to which representatives of societies interested will be invited.

At a meeting of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, Lord Ferrers presiding, it was agreed that if these monuments are to be saved, the Church could not be expected to bear the whole of the loss involved.

The Commission's report is published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, price 1s. It contains a map showing the four ecclesiastical “quarters” into which it is proposed that the City shall be divided, with the 19 churches whose removal is recommended marked in black and the remainder in red. The map shows something of the vicissitudes which the City churches have passed through before and since the Great Fire. Of the 91 churches burnt down in 1666, only 57 were rebuilt, and 23 of these have since been demolished. Eight churches which escaped the fire are not touched by the Commission.

**Proposed Stoppage of "Luxury" Buildings.**

The President has received the following letter from Mr. Edward F. Jackson, President of the London Master Plasterers' Association :—

4th May, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—I am desired by the Committee of the London Master Plasterers' Association to convey to you their grateful thanks for your letters to *The Times* with reference to the proposed stoppage of all so-called "Luxury" Buildings.

This Association comprises practically all the London firms manufacturing interior architectural decorations, such as fibrous plaster work, wood and stone carving, plain and decorated high-class woodwork, carton-pierre and composition work, etc. They employ a large number of skilled men, all of whom are unsuited and unfitted for work on housing schemes.

If the threatened refusal to allow new buildings to be proceeded with becomes an accomplished fact we fear a large amount of unemployment, not only amongst these workmen, but also amongst the numerous artists, modellers, draughtsmen, clerks, etc., who are also employed in this particular branch of the building trade.

We strongly feel that these proposed building restrictions will be a great mistake and will not advance the building of new houses.

We endorse what you say in your letter to *The Times* of 30th April, namely :—

"That every kind of building must be encouraged so that more labour may be attracted to and absorbed into the industry."

Let every building go on. The unions are quite strong and sensible enough to prevent too many men of the particular class required for housing schemes being employed on any one new building and to direct their members to work where they are urgently required for houses. These new buildings will of necessity be slow in their erection, but they will be proceeding, and also all the interior work made by the various allied building trades, necessary for their ultimate completion.

We shall not then have to experience the lack of work, which we accepted without complaining during the war, but should it occur now, as occur it will if new buildings are stopped, will be very unfair to us and of no advantage to the housing schemes.—I am, sir, yours obediently,

EDWARD F. JACKSON.

**Bloomsbury Site for London University.**

At a meeting of the Senate of the University of London held last week, it was announced that the Government had offered to provide a site of about 11½ acres behind the British Museum for new headquarters of the University and for colleges and institutions connected with it.

The Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Russell Wells) read a letter which the Chancellor (Lord Rosebery) had received from the President of the Board of Education expressing the

sympathetic interest with which the Government had watched the efforts which the Universities were making to fit themselves for the task that the period of reconstruction imposed on them, and to take advantage of the opportunities for extending their usefulness which were offered by the steadily growing public recognition of the national importance of a good system of University Education. The letter continued :—

It has seemed to the Government that this is a suitable time at which to make an offer which they have long had under consideration and which they think should help to remove a good many of the administrative difficulties involved in the housing of the University headquarters in the Imperial Institute at South Kensington. The Government are now in a position to acquire a site of about 11½ acres behind the British Museum, and they offer to devote it gratis and in perpetuity to the provision of a site for new headquarters of the University and for colleges and institutions connected with it, including King's College, whose premises in the Strand are now inadequate for its needs. . . .

It had at one time been my hope that the Government would be able to offer not only the site of which I have spoken, but also the buildings for the new University Headquarters; the Government have, however, reluctantly come to the conclusion that, while they are prepared to make such provision as will secure the University from loss in respect of maintenance charges on the new University Headquarters, the state of the national finances did not justify their undertaking to provide the cost of the buildings themselves from public funds. They feel that in a matter in which the honour and dignity of the City of London is so nearly concerned, the University can look with confidence to the generosity and public spirit which have always marked the citizens of London; it can do this with the greater assurance that recent years have shown an increasing readiness upon the part of the great business community to respond to appeals for University purposes.

The matter was referred to a special committee for consideration and report as speedily as possible.

The official description of the property, which it is proposed to purchase from the Duke of Bedford, is as follows :

The site comprises about 11½ acres on the north side of the British Museum Extension. It comprises the land bounded on the east by Russell Square, Upper Montague Street, and Woburn Square; on the north by Gordon Square and Torrington Place; on the west by Malet Street, and on the south by Montague Place, and includes, therefore, the houses 25 to 37 Russell Square, 1 to 7 Upper Montague Street, 20 to 41 Woburn Square, 1 to 6 Gordon Square, 2 to 34 and 37 to 69 Torrington Square, and also Torrington Square itself. British Museum Avenue, the part of Keppel Street leading from Russell Square to Malet Street, the four vacant plots abutting on Keppel Street and the British Museum Avenue, and the strip of vacant land between Malet Street and the backs of the houses on the west side of Torrington Square.

Bloomsbury during the last quarter of a century has definitely changed from a residential to a professional quarter. Many societies and other organisations have secured leases in the district, and it is also much favoured by architects, surveyors, solicitors, and other professional men. Recently, too, there have been signs that it might revive as a purely residential area, and Bedford Square, in particular, finds favour.

Bloomsbury, especially in the area immediately north of the British Museum Extension, has long shown that it is in a transition state. Hoardings, temporary buildings, shored-up sides of old houses, rough excavations, and new vaulting have all indicated that a scheme of a comprehensive and far-reaching kind was contemplated.

## UNIFICATION AND REGISTRATION.

### Representation of Licentiatees on the Unification Committee.

The General Meeting of Licentiatees summoned by the Council to elect seven representatives to serve on the Unification and Registration Committee\* was duly held at the Institute on Tuesday, 18th May, at 4.30 p.m., the President, Mr. John W. Simpson, presiding.

The Secretary having at the opening of the proceedings read to the Meeting the Report and Resolutions referred to in the footnote below, the President suggested that the Meeting should nominate seven Licentiatees as the nucleus on which to vote; further nominations, if made, would take the form of amendments.

In the discussion which ensued general regret was expressed at the poor attendance, thirty-six Licentiatees only being present, out of a total of 1,735. It was pointed out that Licentiatees had never before had an opportunity of meeting together; that they were quite unknown one to the other, and were placed in the difficulty of voting for men of whom they had no knowledge. The suggestion was made that the election should be postponed; that Licentiatees should be circularized inviting them to send in nominations, and that a further meeting should be called to consider them. Mr. JOHN E. YERBURY, who attended from Coventry, said that he thought no better result would be reached by the adoption of such a course, and suggested that the meeting should adjourn for half an hour or so to enable those present to talk the matter over. The President favoured the suggestion, and invited those present to partake of tea, which was ready to be served in the room, and to reassemble afterwards.

On resuming, Mr. CLIFFORD EVEN suggested adjourning for a month, to allow of Licentiatees being circularized, and that the next meeting should be held at 8 p.m. Several speakers, however, discouraged adjournment, and the President observed that though the Meeting was small it seemed to be fairly representative, members being present not only from the London district, but also from distant provincial towns. He thought that those who had put themselves to the trouble of attending the meeting might be taken to be the leaders of their class, and that very worthy representatives could be chosen from them. Should it be found afterwards that a delegate was non-representative, surely means could be found to remove him. Referring to the suggestion of a previous speaker, that a Committee should be formed independently of that in question to represent the views of Licentiatees, the President said that it contained the germ of a very good idea.

Mr. FRANCIS TAYLOR (Burnley) said that if Licentiatees did not take an interest in this subject he did not know what they would take an interest in. The matter had been brought forward by the Institute in a splendid and broad-minded manner, and representatives of the Institute had given the impression that they would play the game and do what was right. The President should be thanked for his tolerance and assistance. If Licentiatees' representatives were selected that day, a special meeting of Licentiatees should be called, at which the selected men should be required to attend and explain their views and report upon what had taken place.

After further discussion, names were put forward as representatives, and finally, on the motion of Mr. Wm. McLelland (Ayr, N.B.), seconded by Mr. Charles Pickford (London), the following gentlemen were selected to represent the Licentiatees:—Mr. H. Ascroft, Mr. Francis Taylor, Mr. Samuel Taylor (Burnley), Mr. John E. Yerbury,

\* See Report of the Charter Committee and the Resolutions passed by the Special General Meeting of the 22nd March approving the Council's proposal to appoint a Committee representative of the whole profession to prepare a scheme for the Unification and Registration of Architects. (JOURNAL R.I.B.A., 10th April 1920, pp. 254 et seq.).

Mr. H. R. Bird (Brentwood), Mr. A. J. Penty, and Mr. George Carter, all of London except where otherwise indicated.

A very hearty vote of thanks to the President concluded the meeting.

### Representation of "Unattached" Architects on the Unification Committee.

A meeting of architects not belonging to any professional organisation was held at the Institute on Thursday, 20th May, 1920, at 4.30 p.m. The meeting took place by invitation of the Council, and its purpose was to elect three representatives of "unattached" architects to serve on the Committee which is being formed to prepare a scheme of unification and registration.\* The architects attending included representatives from Bournemouth, Crawley, East Grinstead, Manchester, Liverpool, Burnley, and other places, besides a number of London men.

The PRESIDENT, on taking the chair, addressed a few words of welcome to the visitors, and, having explained the object of the meeting, said that in appointing the representatives asked for, the meeting would not commit itself to any particular policy; this would be settled by the Committee when formed. All that was desired in calling the meeting was that "unattached" architects might not feel that the scheme to be thrashed out had been concocted solely by architects who belonged to the various professional bodies.

The PRESIDENT proposing to leave the Chair to allow those present to nominate their own Chairman, the meeting signified its desire that the President should remain in the Chair, and a motion to that effect was carried unanimously.

The PRESIDENT stated, in answer to a question, that every means at the Institute's disposal had been taken to notify unattached architects of the meeting; and the SECRETARY, giving details, said that six weeks ago notices of the meeting were published in the professional press as well as in the INSTITUTE JOURNAL. This notice had since been repeated by advertisement in two successive issues of each of the building papers, and these papers had also published editorials on the subject. Letters had also been written to every architectural body in the Kingdom and to some two hundred members of the Institute in various parts of the country asking for the names of "unattached" architects, and when such names were forthcoming a personal letter was written to each of them.

In reply to Mr. ROBERT S. WEIR, the PRESIDENT stated that the whole of the architectural associations outside London were in sympathy with the Institute in this matter, and nominations had now been received from all of them.

Mr. WEIR said that, as he understood it, the object was to bring all architects into one great trade union and subject them to rules and restrictions. In fact, it was to be another big "ring" to dictate to the public and look after the interests of architects. As Sir Reginald Blomfield said over five-and-twenty years ago, if the Institute did not take care it would advance the interests of architects and not the interests of architecture. This movement would trammel those of them who had the courage to go their own way. Architects whose work was of the first order had for various reasons kept clear of the Institute and other architectural bodies, and these would want to know more about this proposal before proceeding.

Mr. A. Cassé (East Grinstead) suggested that of the three representatives appointed one should represent London, another the larger provincial towns, and the third the smaller provincial towns.

Mr. DUNNAGE (London) asked whether, if "unattached" architects became members of this huge body, they would be distinguished from those who were at present members of the Institute or of Allied Societies. He had heard it



mooted that there were to be Chartered Architects and Registered Architects.

The PRESIDENT said that if there were to be any such distinction it would be the work of this Committee, not of the Institute nor of the Allied Societies. The Committee was representative, as far as possible, of the whole profession. The "unattached" architects would be given their voice, and the decisions would be those of the Committee, not of the Institute.

Mr. CHARLES HODGSON (Walthamstow) said that many of them were "unattached" because they were very busy men and had not been able to fall into line with some of the requirements of the professional associations. But they were indebted to the Institute for calling the meeting together. It was a good thing to know that "unattached" architects were not to be left out of these deliberations. Unity was strength, and when they saw a man, after calling himself at first a paperhanger, gradually assume the titles of decorator, builder, estate agent, and finally architect, it did occur to some of them that the profession was not sufficiently protected. The time was ripe for them to band themselves together and make some effort to secure unification. He hoped that representatives would be appointed, even if the meeting was not as full and representative as they could wish.

Mr. SANDERS (London) said that the thanks of the "unattached" members were due to the Institute for calling them together. He was heartily in sympathy with the unification proposals if a common ground could be gained whereby those architects who had been outside the organizations could be brought into association with this new body. With regard to registration, he hoped that care would be taken that men who had been practising for a number of years and who had done original and valuable work would not be excluded.

Mr. DUNNAGE having suggested that the meeting might adjourn for half an hour so that those present could make one another's acquaintance and be prepared with nominations, the PRESIDENT observed that he was about to make the same suggestion and had ordered tea to be served.

On resumption after the adjournment, the PRESIDENT having asked for nominations, Mr. DUNNAGE suggested the following six gentlemen upon whose names those present might vote: Mr. Mooring Aldridge (Bournemouth), Mr. G. F. H. Banks (Crawley), Mr. Cawthorne (London), Mr. Joseph Sunlight (Manchester), Mr. Hodgson (London), Mr. Marshall (Liverpool).

Mr. CAWTHORNE nominated Major Pawley, of London.

Mr. BANKS expressed regret that he would not be able to stand.

Mr. MARSHALL suggested that it might be well to include a representative from the Midlands or the North-East, in whose favour he would gladly retire.

The PRESIDENT pointed out that only three could be elected, and in reply to questions said that he did not think the Committee would make large demands upon their time. As soon as the general policy was settled, it was obvious that details must be worked out by a small executive, and that executive would circulate the proposals as drafted to the members of the Committee.

Voting papers were then distributed, and a ballot was taken, which resulted in the election of Mr. G. E. Marshall, 3 Cook Street, Liverpool; Mr. A. H. Mooring Aldridge, Hinton Chambers, Bournemouth; and Mr. A. M. Cawthorne, 121 Victoria Street, S.W.

The PRESIDENT declared these gentlemen duly elected to the Unification and Registration Committee as representing architects unattached to any representative body. The result, the President added, bore out Mr. Cass's suggestion that one member should represent London, one the larger provincial towns, and one the smaller.

The proceedings closed with votes of thanks to the Institute and to the President.

#### Government Restrictions on Building.

The Glasgow Institute of Architects have had reprinted and issued to the Members of Parliament for their province, Mr. Simpson's warning letter in *The Times* of 19th April calling attention to the mischief that will result to the building industry should it be decided to make use of the powers prohibiting certain classes of building that may be exercised under the Housing (Additional Powers) Act of last December. A covering letter states that since the passing of the Act the Council of the Glasgow Institute have had under serious consideration the effect of the application of the restriction clauses upon the building industry, which they apprehend will be further imperilled by the drastic measures sanctioned by the Act. The Council invite consideration by Members of Parliament of the points raised by Mr. Simpson, and ask their assistance towards the repeal or amendment of the offending clauses.—Mr. C. J. MacLean, Secretary of the Glasgow Institute, writes that he has asked the Institute of Scottish Architects and the various Chapters thereof and the Building Trades Federations of the district to take similar action.

Mr. J. L. Rankin (Chairman of the Housing Committee of the Liverpool City Council), at a recent meeting said that he was anxious to dispel the idea that the Housing Committee was placing a ban upon all kinds of building other than house-building. Of 203 plans for various kinds of building operations which had come before the Prohibition Sub-Committee, notices of objection had been served in only 73 cases. In every one of these the owner had been given an opportunity of stating his case; in 49 cases permission to proceed was given; five cases were postponed, and in 19 instances only had prohibition orders been recommended. In five of these cases the plans referred to motor garages, four to cinemas, one to a theatre, one to a shop front, two to showrooms, and six to warehouses. The builders of garages were told that if they adopted concrete or wood for their structures no objection would be raised. The Prohibition Sub-Committee was composed of business men, and they could be depended upon not to place any unnecessary obstacles in the way of buildings which would be of benefit to the commerce and industry of the city.

#### The Rome Scholarship in Architecture.

The Rome Scholarship in Architecture, offered by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, which is of the value of £250 per annum and tenable at the British School at Rome for three years, has been awarded, on the recommendation of the Faculty of Architecture, to Mr. Frederick Orchard Lawrence, B.Arch. Liverpool [A.]. The second award (£100) was to Mr. Wesley Dougill [A.], and the third (£50 respectively) to Messrs. Eric Arthur and Alfred Koerner. The Jarvis Studentship (£200 per annum), also tenable at the British School at Rome for two years, was not awarded.

Mr. Lawrence is a graduate of the Liverpool University School of Architecture, and Messrs. Dougill and Arthur undergraduates of the same School. Mr. Lawrence entered the Liverpool School of Architecture in 1910, and took the five years' course for the degree in Architecture (B. Arch.), graduating in 1915. He then entered the Army, and served with the Royal Engineers for four years in France, Egypt,

and Palestine. Before enlisting he was in the office of Messrs. Briggs & Thornely, of Liverpool, with whom he is at present engaged.

The Competition was in two stages—(A) an Open Examination, (B) a Final Competition. The subject set for the Open Examination was a "Courts of Justice." The Final Competition was held *en loge* in the rooms of the R.I.B.A., the subject set being "Houses of Parliament for a British Colony."

The Faculty of Architecture of the British School at Rome, which conducted the Competition, is composed of Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A. (Chairman), Sir Aston Webb, P.R.A., Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., Sir R. Lorimer, R.S.A., John W. Simpson, P.R.I.B.A., Ernest Newton, R.A., Professor W. R. Lethaby, and Professor C. H. Reilly (Liverpool University), the last member standing down from the judging, as Liverpool Students were in the Final round.

Mr. Harold Chalton Bradshaw [A.] has been elected Hon. Secretary to the Faculty of Architecture of the British School at Rome. Mr. Bradshaw was the first Rome Scholar in Architecture and won the distinction in 1913 at the age of 19, when he was a student of the University of Liverpool. In January, 1920, he completed his scholarship work after a break of four years in the Army. He is at present assistant in the Department of Architecture of the University of London, University College. His brilliant scholarship work, which was exhibited at the Grafton Galleries last February, was the subject of a notice in the JOURNAL for 6th March [p. 203].

#### The Inter-Allied Housing and Town-Planning Congress, 3rd-9th June.

The programme is to hand of the Inter-Allied Housing and Town Planning Congress to be held in London next month, which is being organised by the National Housing and Town Planning Council in consultation and co-operation with the Ministry of Health, the Board of Trade, the Ministry of Labour and other Government Departments. The proceedings will be spread over seven days, beginning Thursday, 3rd June, and ending Wednesday, 9th June. The 3rd and 4th June will be devoted to meetings at the Central Hall, Westminster, for the discussion of the following subjects:

1. National Post-War Housing and Town Planning Policies.
2. The Preparation and Carrying into Effect of National Programmes to secure Proper Housing Conditions for every Family.
3. The Minimum of Housing Accommodation necessary to provide for the full Development of a Happy Family Life.
4. Standards of Building Construction and the Development of New Methods; the Use of New Materials.
5. National and Regional Town and Rural Planning Developments.

A volume of reports will be submitted to the Congress consisting of a compilation from the replies to a series of questionnaires sent to leading housing reformers in all the countries invited to send representatives to the Congress.

Visits to study entirely new Housing and Town Planning Schemes will extend over five days. Schemes to be visited include Housing Schemes of the Bristol City Council, Rural Housing Schemes in the neighbourhood of Bristol or *en route* to Bristol, Housing Schemes of the Birmingham

City Council, Rural Housing Schemes *en route* to Birmingham, Urban Housing Schemes in the Home Counties, Rural Housing Schemes in the Home Counties. Visits to study the best examples of pre-war Housing and Town Planning have been arranged, among them Bournville Village, Hampstead Garden Suburb and Letchworth Garden City.

The Prime Minister is Hon. President of the Congress; Hon. Vice-Presidents include representatives of all parties in the State.

The R.I.B.A. representatives are Professors Adshead and Patrick Abercrombie, and Mr. W. Curtis Green.

The offices of the Congress are 41, Russell Square, W.C.; and information as to membership will be supplied there on application to Mr. Henry R. Aldridge, Secretary of the Congress.

#### R.E. War Memorial Scholarships.

Colonel F. E. G. Skey, Secretary of the R.E. War Benefits Committee, asks us to announce that applications for Educational Scholarships may now be made on behalf of eligible children, and he invites members of the Institute who may know of deserving cases to put him in touch with them. Three classes of Scholarship are available, viz. :—

"A" Scholarships of £40 per annum, for children of Officers and Other Ranks of Royal Engineers, including Regulars, Special Reserve, Territorial Force, and New Army, who before the war were in a position to send their children to Public Schools, etc. Tenable between the ages of 10 and 18 years, the grants to be reviewed after four years. Ten scholarships at present available.

"B" Scholarships of £15 per annum, for children of Warrant Officers, N.C.O.'s, and Men, to assist the children to go on to a Technical or Secondary School. Tenable between the ages of 13 and 16 years. Forty scholarships at present available.

"C" Kitcheners Scholarships. At present limited to one of £40, and two of £15, under the same conditions as "A" and "B" respectively.

Applications to be considered in the first adjudication should be received by 1st June, 1920. Forms of application can be obtained from the Secretary, R.E. War Benefits Committee, R.E. Institute, Chatham.

Further donations to the R.E. War Memorial will be gratefully received by the Secretary, R.E. War Memorial, The Cottage, Hillingdon, Uxbridge.

#### Royal Academy Schools: New Tests for Admission.

Certain changes have been made in the tests for admission to the Royal Academy Schools, which will take effect after 10th June next. The tuition given in the schools is free, and valuable studentships and prizes are awarded to successful students.

Application for admission to the schools of painting, sculpture, and architecture may be made at any time. Each applicant must fill in a form to be obtained from the Secretary, Royal Academy, Piccadilly, W.1, and must deliver it with the specimens of work required, addressed to the keeper at the schools entrance, Burlington-gardens, W.1. These specimens are left—entirely as regards painting and architecture, and largely as regards sculpture—to the applicant's own choice, but they are expected to show considerable experience and a high standard of merit. If the work submitted has these qualities, the applicant will be admitted as a probationer for a period not exceeding three months. On passing successfully the period of pro-

bation, the applicant will become a student for a term of years, subject to satisfactory attendance and progress.

#### British Institution Architectural Scholarships.

The British Institution are offering among other Scholarships this year two in Architecture of the value of £50 each, tenable for two years and payable quarterly. The Scholarships are open to all Art students (under twenty-five years of age on 1st November, 1920) who have obtained a Gold Medal, or a Scholarship or Money Prize of the minimum value of £5 in any Art School in the United Kingdom. The Examination will take place in November. Candidates must submit for examination the following works:—

(1) A measured drawing of a portion of an existing building, on a half imperial sheet of paper, together with the actual sketches and dimensions from which the drawing was made. (2) A free-hand drawing of a classic or Renaissance piece of ornamental relief sculpture, on a half imperial sheet of paper. (3) An ornamental bridge over the water of a laid-out garden or public place. The span is to be taken as about 50 feet net, and the construction of bridges is to be studied. The height of passage-way beneath is to be about 10 feet above water-level at the highest point. The bridge is to be roofed in, and its approaches and its entrance façades from the garden, as well as the water façade, are to be designed. The materials can be stone, brick or concrete, any of these materials being used entirely or combined, or in conjunction with oak timber, and with tiles, lead, shingles, or other roofing. The water can be considered either as a pool or as an embanked river, the banks some 18 inches above water-level. The perspective is to take special account of the composition of the bridge in connection with its imagined surroundings.

#### The Civic Education League's Summer Meeting.

The Civic Education League will hold their Summer School of Civics (the fifth Summer Meeting of its kind in England and Wales) at High Wycombe, Bucks, during the fortnight from Saturday, 31st July, to Saturday, 14th August, 1920. The teaching and study of social subjects will be on the same lines as at previous meetings, but will be further developed and extended so as to meet some of the special needs of to-day. Included in the programme will be short courses of lectures on Sociology, Social Philosophy, Social Psychology, the Principles and Practice of Sex-Education, Problems of the Industrial System, and Methods of Teaching Civics. Advanced tutorial courses will be arranged if a sufficient number of students offer themselves. It is hoped also to arrange a course for speakers on Citizenship. There will be an Exhibition of maps, diagrams and other materials of interest to social students. *All interested in Civics, in Social Education, in Social Reconstruction, and in the particular Social Problems treated, are welcome as students.* Training College Lecturers, Teachers, Health Workers, and other Social Workers, will find the course of study specially helpful. Particulars of fees, accommodation, etc., may be obtained from Mr. W. Mann, Secretary, Summer School of Civics, Leplay House, 65, Belgrave Road, S.W.1.

#### Form of Certificate for Payment to Builders.

The Practice Committee have taken up the suggestion made by Mr. Francis Hooper at the Annual General Meeting, and have in hand the preparation of a Form of Certificate for Payment to Builders.

## COMPETITIONS.

#### Gravesend War Memorial Competition.

The Competitions Committee desire to call the attention of Members and Licentiates to the fact that the conditions of the above Competition are unsatisfactory. The Committee are in negotiation with the promoters in the hope of securing an amendment. In the meantime Members and Licentiates are advised to take no part in the Competition.

#### A Warning to Architects.

The following letter addressed to the Secretary from a member of the Institute, which is published here by request of the Competitions Committee, gives an instance of the kind of thing that architects have to put up with when they take part in Competitions which do not conform to the Regulations laid down by the R.I.B.A.:—

DEAR SIR,—Further to mine of the 26th inst. *re* the — War Memorial Competition, a local — Company have now stepped in with a design of their own and an offer to erect a memorial to it, and this offer has been accepted. All the designs sent in to the Memorial Committee have therefore been thrown aside, and none of the competitors received any award, which serves them right for competing under such conditions.—Faithfully yours,

#### Competition for an Ideal Public House.

Messrs. Samuel Allsopp & Sons, Limited, are promoting a Competition for Plans for a Model Public House, where rest and refreshment may be obtained during the hours that alcoholic drinks may be served and also during prohibited hours. The promoters propose to build such houses in the provinces, and owing to the cost of building and present-day requirements great simplicity of design and lightness of construction are aimed at. Competitors are to have as free a hand as possible in solving the problem, subject to certain characteristics which the promoters have in view and which are indicated in the conditions. Externally, the promoters desire to see a modern building, but one more on the lines of an eighteenth-century inn than of a nineteenth-century public house. The winner of the first premium will be engaged as architect at the scale of remuneration sanctioned by the R.I.B.A. Designs must be sent addressed to Messrs. Samuel Allsopp & Sons, Limited c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W., on, or before the last day of June. The proposal and conditions of the competition were approved by the President, who appointed the Assessor, Mr. W. Curtis Green. Copies of the conditions may be obtained from Messrs. Samuel Allsopp & Sons, Limited, Burton-on-Trent.

## MINUTES. XIV.

At the Special General Meeting summoned by the Council under By-law 65, and held Monday, 10th May, 1920, at 8 p.m., the Chairman, Mr. Walter Cave, *Vice-President*, announced the object of the meeting—viz., to consider the proposal of the Council to raise the entrance fees and subscriptions of Members and the contributions of Licentiates, and as a reason for the change called attention to the serious deficit in the Council's estimates for the current year [see Annual Report, p. 290].

The resolution as printed on the notice-paper having been moved from the Chair was seconded by Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood [F.], Chairman of the Finance and House Committee, who stated that it had only been by cheese-paring methods of economy, practised at the sacrifice of necessities, that it had been possible in recent years to keep the expenditure within the limits of the income of the Institute.

Mr. Sydney Perks, F.S.A. [F.], in supporting the resolution, compared the sums-total of the staff salaries as shown in the pre-war and post-war accounts of the Institute, and, contending that the increases granted were inadequate to meet the advance in the cost of living, urged the adoption by the Institute of the system of war bonuses and percentage increases which had been initiated by the Treasury and which was now in general adoption by municipal and other public bodies throughout the country.

The resolution having been put from the Chair, it was thereupon

RESOLVED, by an almost unanimous vote, that in order to provide funds to meet the increase in expenditure due to the general advance in prices an addition of one guinea be made to all entrance fees and subscriptions of Members and contributions of Licentiates; and that the necessary steps be taken to obtain the sanction of the Privy Council to such revision of By-law 17 as is required to give effect to this resolution.

The proceedings closed and the Meeting terminated at 8.45 p.m.

At the Fourteenth General Meeting (Ordinary) of the Session 1919-20, held Monday, 17th May, 1920, at 8 p.m., Mr. Walter Cave, *Vice-President*, in the Chair, the Minutes of the General Meeting held 3rd May, having been published, were taken as read and signed as correct.

The decease was announced of Edmund Kirby, Past President of the Liverpool Architectural Association, elected *Associate* 1867, *Fellow* 1888, and placed on the list of *Retired Fellows* in 1917, and, on the motion of the Hon. Secretary, it was RESOLVED that the regrets of the Institute for his loss be entered on the Minutes, and that a message of sympathy and condolence be conveyed to his son, Mr. Bertram Kirby [F.].

The nomination for election was announced of 1 Hon. Fellow, 2 Hon. Associates, 19 Fellows, and 40 Associates [see the complete list, with names of proposers, on pp. 364 *et seq.*].

A Paper by Mr. Ben J. Lubsch, Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, on THE TWO GREAT RAILWAY STATIONS OF NEW YORK, was read by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Arthur Keen, and illustrated by lantern slides, and on the motion of Professor Adshead, *Vice-President*, seconded by Mr. W. R. Davidge [A.], Housing Commissioner for London, a Vote of Thanks was passed to Mr. Lubsch by acclamation.

A vote of thanks was also passed to Mr. Keen for reading the Paper, and was briefly acknowledged.

The proceedings closed and the Meeting separated at 9.35 p.m.

## NOTICES.

## Candidates for Election at the Business Meeting on 7th June.

## AS HON. FELLOW.

HARDY: THOMAS, O.M. [*R.I.B.A. Essay Medallist* 1862], Max Gate, Dorchester. Proposed by the Council.

## AS HON. ASSOCIATES (2).

DITCHFIELD: REV. PETER HAMPSON, M.A., F.S.A., The Rectory, Barkham, Wokingham, Berks. Proposed by Mervyn Macartney, E. Guy Dawber and the Council.  
PIPER: EDWARD WILLIAM HARVEY, Gypseywyk, 12 Elms Road, Clapham Common, S.W.4. Proposed by Wm. Woodward, Beresford Pite and W. T. Oldrieve.

## AS FELLOWS (19).

AGUTTER: THOMAS CHARLES [A., 1907], Superintending Civil Engineer, Admiralty, S.W., and 48 S. Mary Abbott's Terrace, Kensington, W.14. Proposed by H. D. Searles-Wood, Francis Hooper and Sir Banister Fletcher.

ANDERSON: Captain HERBERT COOPER, R.E. [A., 1909], Garrison Engineer, Aden Brigade, Aden, Arabia, and Fairholm, Woodford Road, Bramhall, Cheshire. Proposed by John Cubbon, Beresford Pite and Herbert H. Brown.

CULLEY: NORMAN [A., 1904], 13 John William Street, Huddersfield, and The Croft, Birkby, Huddersfield. Proposed by the Council.

CURTIS: SPENCER CAREY [A., 1904], Le Mont Saint, Guernsey. Proposed by Sir Charles A. Nicholson, Claude Ferrier and the Council.

ELMS: EDWARD FURNESS MARSON [A., 1902], 25 Sackville Street, W.1. Proposed by Wilfred J. Hardcastle, E. Vincent Harris and W. H. Woodroffe.

GORDON: HENRY PERCY [A., 1904], Finsbury House, Blomfield Street, E.C., and Inglewood, Rickmansworth, Herts. Proposed by Maurice B. Adams, Arthur Ashbridge and Ernest Flint.

HALL: ALNER WILSON, M.C. [A., 1910], 17 Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, W.C., and "The Brambles," Chorley Wood, Herts. Proposed by Keith D. Young, G. H. Fellowes Prynne and William A. Pite.

HETT: LEONARD KEIR [A., 1911], 13 and 14 Great Castle Street, W.1, and Hapstead, Ardingly, Sussex. Proposed by F. W. Troup, H. P. G. Maule and W. Curtis Green.

MOBERLY: ARTHUR HAMILTON, M.A. Cantab. [A., 1910], 9 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., and 48 Hampstead Way, N.W.4. Proposed by E. J. May, H. P. G. Maule and Arthur C. Martin.

RICHLEY: NORMAN [A., 1919], Shire Hall, Durham and 44 Old Elvet, Durham. Proposed by W. Rushworth, F. Willey and W. T. Jones.

SHEPHERD: HERBERT [A., 1898], 117 Queen's Road, Bayswater, W.2, and "The Croft," Grove Park Gardens, Chiswick, W.4. Proposed by the Council.

SMITH: FRANCIS DANBY [A., 1902], Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.1, and 136 Rosendale Road, Dulwich, S.E.21. Proposed by Edwin T. Hall, Maurice B. Adams and Wm. Woodward.

TROUP: FRANCIS GORDON [A., 1910], 9 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., and 48 High Street, Hoddesdon. Proposed by Arthur C. Martin, E. J. May and W. A. Forsyth.

WOOD: ERNEST MARSHALL [A., 1909], c/o Messrs. Little, Adams & Wood, Hong-Kong, and Sraemne, Canton. Proposed by E. Guy Dawber, A. Colbourne Little and H. W. Bird.

And the following Licentiates who have passed the qualifying examination:—

ARMSTRONG: CHARLES MONTGUE CECIL, 5 High Street, Warwick, and Plestowes, Barford, Warwick. Pro-



- posed by Geoffrey Lucas, C. E. Bateman and W. A. Forsyth.
- EVILL: NORMAN, 67 George Street, Portman Square, W.1, and 24 Church Row, Hampstead, N.W. Proposed by Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Edmund Wimperis and Alfred B. Yeates.
- FARROW: JOHN WILFORD HILBERT, Oxford Chambers, East London, South Africa. Proposed by H. J. C. Cordeaux, Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., and Sir Banister Fletcher.
- LLOYD: THOMAS ALWYN, 32 Park Place, Cardiff, 3 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., and "Hafod-Lwyd," Rhiwbina, Cardiff. Proposed by Raymond Unwin, S. D. Adshead and Courtenay M. Crickmer.
- WAKEFIELD: BENJAMIN FREDERICK GEORGE, 14 Orchard Street, and Howard Road, Westbury Park, Bristol. Proposed by C. F. W. Dening, S. S. Reay and George H. Oatley.
- AS ASSOCIATES (140).
- N.B.—The Special War Exemption candidates had in all cases qualified for registration as Students after 1900 and before the completion of their War Service, but were not actually registered till the dates mentioned against their names (see Regulation, JOURNAL, 9th November, 1919).
- ACKROYD: SAMUEL WILLIAM [S., 1912.—*Special War Exemption*], 22 Gladstone Street, Anlaby Road, Hull. Proposed by the Council.
- ADDEY: FREDERICK ARNOLD, P.A.S.I. [S., 1913.—*Special War Exemption*], 48 Penywern Road, Earl's Court, S.W. Proposed by William Dunn, W. Curtis Green and Robert Atkinson.
- ALLISON: WILLIAM, P.A.S.I. [S., 1911.—*Special War Exemption*], 1 Gordon Street, Gordon Square, W.C. Proposed by J. Ernest Franck, Arthur H. Newman and G. Reginald Farrow.
- ALLUM: STANLEY CHARLES [*Special War Examination*], 24 Chichester Road, Westbourne Square, Paddington. Proposed by W. E. Riley, G. Topham Forrest and John Hudson.
- ASHENDEN: HAROLD CAMPBELL, M.C., F.S.I. [S., 1912.—*Special War Exemption*], Ventnor House, Canterbury. Proposed by A. O. Collard, Percival M. Fraser and Alan E. Munby.
- ASHMAN: HERBERT WILLIAM [S., 1913.—*Special War Exemption*], Bryher, 52 Kingston Road, Teddington. Proposed by the Council.
- ASLIN: CHARLES HERBERT [S., 1913.—*Special War Exemption*], 73 Lennox Road, Hillsboro', Sheffield. Proposed by the Council.
- BATTISCOMBE: HUMPHREY [S., 1918.—*Special War Exemption*], Beverley, Orpington, Kent. Proposed by H. P. G. Maule, F. Winton Newman and Henry V. Ashley.
- BINNIE: WILLIAM BRYCE [S., 1913.—*Special War Exemption*], Springwells Avenue, Airdrie, N.B. Proposed by Leonard Martin, E. Vincent Harris and Sir John Burnet.
- BLACKBURN: NORMAN ARTHUR [S., 1914.—*Special War Exemption*], Waynville, Westboro', Dewsbury. Proposed by William H. Thorp, J. Wreghitt Connon and H. S. Chorley.
- BLACKFORD: JOSEPH [S., 1913.—*Special War Exemption*], Hartlebury, Kidderminster, Worcs. Proposed by S. D. Adshead, C. Lovett Gill and A. E. Richardson.
- BLACKWELL: CHARLES CHRISTIE [S., 1910.—*Special War Exemption*], 20 Wentworth Road, Leicester. Proposed by Arthur H. Hind, William M. Cowdell and Charles Kempson.
- BLAMPED: ROY CHARLES [*Special War Examination*], The Croft, Samaris, Jersey. Proposed by Robert Atkinson, G. Gilbert Scott, A.R.A., and E. Stanley Hall.
- BOYD: JOHN SHAW [S., 1920.—*Special War Exemption*], Ashburn, Strone, Argyllshire. Proposed by J. Gaff Gillespie, John Keppie and James Salmon.
- BRADDELL: THOMAS ARTHUR DARCY [*Special War Examination*], 13 Old Quebec Street, Marble Arch, W.1. Proposed by Sir Ernest George, R.A., Oswald P. Milne and Alfred B. Yeates.
- BRODIE: ROBERT [S., 1919.—*Special War Exemption*], 66 Castle Road, Cathcart, Glasgow. Proposed by John Watson, John Keppie and David Salmond.
- BROOKS: CHRISTOPHER JOHN [S., 1919.—*Special War Exemption*], 4 Newton Mansions, Queen's Club Gardens, W.14. Proposed by Robert Atkinson, Maurice E. Webb and E. Stanley Hall.
- BROOMHALL: THOMAS HARGREAVES [S., 1910.—*Special War Exemption*], 9 Park View, Walton, Wakefield, Yorks. Proposed by John Stuart, J. Wreghitt Connon and H. S. Chorley.
- BRYCE: ANDREW DOUGLAS [*Special War Examination*], 68 Kirkstall Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.2. Proposed by F. M. Simpson, A. E. Richardson and Arthur Stratton.
- BUCHANAN: ALLAN POLLOCK MCKENZIE [S., 1919.—*Special War Exemption*], 274 Renfrew Street, Glasgow. Proposed by John Watson, John Keppie and Wm. B. Whitie.
- BURCHETT: HOWARD WILLIAM [*Special War Examination*], Sunningdale, Keston, Kent. Proposed by H. G. Crothall, H. Favarger and Harry Redfern.
- BUTCHER: HENRY FREDERICK [*Special War Examination*], c/o High Commissioner for New Zealand, Strand, W.C. Proposed by Robert Atkinson, E. Stanley Hall and G. Gilbert Scott, A.R.A.
- CALDWELL: OLIVER REGINALD [S., 1912.—*Special War Exemption*], Elmsdale, Alexandra Road, Penzance. Proposed by Henry White and the Council.
- CHING: WILMOT THORNE [S., 1911.—*Special War Exemption*], 4 Mitre Court, Temple, E.C.4. Proposed by Robert Atkinson, E. Stanley Hall and G. Gilbert Scott, A.R.A.
- CLAYDON: LIFFORD [*Special War Examination*], 89 Stern-dale Road, West Kensington, W.14. Proposed by G. A. Lansdown, Robert Atkinson and E. Stanley Hall.
- CLAYTON: CHARLES LAWRENCE [S., 1912.—*Special War Exemption*], 10 Prince Albert Street, Brighton. Proposed by Philip M. Johnston, John George Gibbins and Barry Parker.
- COLLIN: BERTIE PHILLIPPS [S., 1910.—*Special War Exemption*], Hunningham Vicarage, Leamington Spa. Proposed by W. H. Harrison, H. P. G. Maule and E. Turner Powell.
- CORNISH: CHARLES EDWIN [S., 1913.—*Special War Exemption*], Yeo Vale Cottage, Pilton, Barnstaple. Proposed by E. H. Harbottle, James Jerman and J. Archibald Lucas.
- COTTINGHAM: GARNET REGINALD [S., 1914.—*Special War Exemption*], 37 Vernham Road, Plumstead, S.E.18. Proposed by P. H. Adams, Andrew N. Prentice and Osborn C. Hills.
- COULSON: RICHARD CARTE [*Special War Examination*], 7 Elm Park Road, Chelsea, S.W.3. Proposed by Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Arthur W. Cooksey and Basil Oliver.
- COUPLAND: WILLIAM VERNON [*Special War Examination*], 82 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Proposed by Frederick Chatterton, W. H. Harrison and A. C. A. Norman.
- CRASKE: CLIFFORD WIGG [S., 1911.—*Special War Exemption*], 140 Hunter's Road, Handsworth, Birmingham. Proposed by Herbert T. Buckland, William Haywood and the Council.
- CROSSLEY: GEORGE [S., 1913.—*Special War Exemption*], Springfield, Baildon, near Shipley, Yorks. Proposed by W. Williamson, W. J. Morley and Eric Morley.
- CRUICKSHANK: HERBERT WILLIAM [*Special War Examination*], 25 Examiners' Buildings, Strutt Street, Manchester. Proposed by A. Marshall Mackenzie, D. Barclay Niven and Herbert Wigglesworth.

- CULLEN: ALEXANDER [S., 1919—*Special War Exemption*], 14 Hamilton Park Terrace, Glasgow, W. Proposed by James Lochhead, John Keppie and John Watson.
- CURTIS: HERBERT LEWIS [*Special War Examination*], 2 Anson Road, Tufnell Park, N.7. Proposed by Robert Atkinson, E. Stanley Hall and G. Gilbert Scott, A.R.A.
- DAILEY: ARTHUR BENJAMIN [S., 1910—*Special War Exemption*], 97 Elspeth Road, S.W.11. Proposed by Beresford Pite, A. E. Richardson and C. Lovett Gill.
- DODD: RONALD FIELDING [S. 1912—*Special War Exemption*], "The Cottage," Castletown, Isle of Man. Proposed by C. H. Reilly, E. Guy Dawber and S. D. Adshead.
- DOWNER: GEORGE EDWIN [*Special War Examination*], King Street, Feilding, New Zealand. Proposed by Robert Atkinson, E. Stanley Hall and G. Gilbert Scott, A.R.A.
- DUNCAN: RONALD AVER [S., 1914—*Special War Exemption*], 31A Givendor Road, West Kensington, W.14. Proposed by Robert Atkinson, G. Gilbert Scott, A.R.A., and Maurice E. Webb.
- DURNFORD: WILLIAM JOHN [S., 1912—*Special War Exemption*], 42 Rostrevor Road, S.W.6. Proposed by H. P. G. Maule, O. P. Milne and G. Topham Forrest.
- EATON: GEORGE MORLEY, P.A.S.I. [S., 1910—*Special War Exemption*], 219 Burton Road, Derby. Proposed by Albert N. Bromley, H. G. Watkins and T. H. Thorpe.
- EDWARDS: KENNETH DREW [S., 1912—*Special War Exemption*], Thornton, Thurlow Park, Torquay. Proposed by Percy Morris, James Crocker and James Jerman.
- EMES: JAMES ALBERT [S., 1915—*Special War Exemption*], 14 Nightingale Square, Wandsworth Common, S.W. Proposed by Wm. Woodward, George Hornblower and John P. Briggs.
- EVANS: HENRY GORONWY [S., 1914—*Special War Exemption*], Blaencenen, Gwynfe, Llangadock. Proposed by the Council.
- FILDES: GEOFFREY PHILIP [S., 1914—*Special War Exemption*], 19 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. Proposed by Sir Aston Webb, P.R.A., Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., and Ernest Newton, R.A.
- FISHER: HENRY NETTLETON, M.C. [S., 1914—*Special War Exemption*], 84 Hungerford Road, Camden Road, N.7. Proposed by F. M. Simpson, S. D. Adshead and Geoffrey Lucas.
- FURNER: ARTHUR STANLEY [*Special War Examination*], 12 Normandy Avenue, High Barnet. Proposed by Paul Waterhouse, Sir Frank W. Wills and Robert Atkinson.
- GARRETT: STANLEY G. [*Special War Examination*], 35 Bedford Square, W.C. Proposed by Robert Atkinson, E. Stanley Hall and G. Gilbert Scott, A.R.A.
- GLEN: ALEXANDER GRAHAM [S., 1920—*Special War Exemption*], 2 Edmiston Drive, Ibrox, Glasgow. Proposed by David B. Hutton, John Keppie and Thomas L. Taylor.
- GOODSALL: ROBERT HAROLD [S., 1912—*Special War Exemption*], 10 Oxford Street, Whitstable, Kent. Proposed by Oswald C. Wylson, J. Hatchard-Smith and E. C. P. Monson.
- GOODWIN: HARRY THOMAS [S., 1912—*Special War Exemption*], 39 Granville Park, Blackheath, S.E. Proposed by W. E. Riley and the Council.
- GORDON: JOSEPH DAVISON [S., 1914—*Special War Exemption*], Conway Square, Newtownards, Co. Down. Proposed by N. Fitzsimons, F. H. Tulloch and R. M. Young.
- GORDON: PERCY JAMES [S., 1914—*Special War Exemption*], 7 Moore Street, Sydney, Australia. Proposed by Robert Atkinson, Henry M. Fletcher and E. Stanley Hall.
- GOSTLING: WILFRID BERNARD, M.C. [S., 1914—*Special War Exemption*], 51 Park Avenue South, N.8. Proposed by W. E. Riley, Leonard Stokes and Major Harry Barnes, M.P.
- GRAHAM: STANLEY, P.A.S.I. [*Special War Examination*], 109 Oxford Road, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough. Proposed by Lt.-Col. Joseph Spain, Thomas R. Milburn and G. T. Brown.
- GRANT: JOHN PETER DIPPIC [S., 1913—*Special War Exemption*], Bute Estate Office, Castle Street, Cardiff. Proposed by John Watson, Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A., and John Wilson.
- HAIGH: NORMAN CHARLES [*Special War Examination*], 8 Wilson Street, Wellington, N.Z. Proposed by Robert Atkinson, G. Gilbert Scott, A.R.A., and Maurice E. Webb.
- HALE: PERCY EDWARD [S., 1912—*Special War Exemption*], 117 Forest Road, Dalston, N.E. Proposed by M. E. Collins, W. Campbell Jones and E. Jeaffreson Jackson.
- HAMILTON: IAN BOGLE MONTEITH, B.A. Oxon. [S. 1913—*Special War Exemption*], 16 Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. Proposed by F. M. Simpson, John Coleridge and the Council.
- HAMILTON: THOMAS CRESSEY [S., 1913—*Special War Exemption*], 41 Balmoral Terrace, Gosforth, Northumberland. Proposed by Arthur P. Plummer, Charles S. Errington and R. Burns Dick.
- HARRIS: WILFRED HENRY, P.A.S.I. [S., 1914—*Special War Exemption*], 76A Bedford Road, Clapham, S.W. Proposed by W. Herbert Hobday and the Council.
- HENSHALL: LOUIS SYDNEY, D.S.O. [S., 1910—*Special War Exemption*], Stockton Heath, Warrington. Proposed by C. H. Reilly, S. D. Adshead and the Council.
- HERFORD: THEODORE WELLEY [S., 1919—*Special War Exemption*], 27 Heaton Road, Withington, near Manchester. Proposed by John Slater, Percy S. Worthington and Paul Ogden.
- HODGES: JOHN STEWART [S., 1920—*Special War Exemption*], 31 Kingswood Avenue, Brondesbury. Proposed by Robert Atkinson, Henry M. Fletcher and G. Gilbert Scott, A.R.A.
- HOLLAND: HARRY [S., 1919—*Special War Exemption*], The Orchard House, Richmond Hill, S.W. Proposed by Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Ernest Newton, R.A., and Sir Aston Webb, P.R.A.
- HOLROYD: FRANK [S., 1912—*Special War Exemption*], 8 Warwick Place, Leeds. Proposed by W. Carby Hall, H. S. Chorley and J. Wreghitt Connon.
- HONEYMAN: HERBERT LEWIS [S., 1910—*Special War Exemption*], 1 Graingerville South, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Proposed by Sir John Burnet, W. H. Wood and John Keppie.
- HOSSACK: JAMES DAVIDSON [S., 1913—*Special War Exemption*], 27 Surbiton Hill Park, Surbiton. Proposed by Arthur J. Davis, E. Guy Dawber and Herbert Read.
- HOUSTON: JAMES [S., 1918—*Special War Exemption*], Glenlogan, Kilbirnie, Ayrshire. Proposed by T. L. Watson, Alexander N. Paterson and John Watson.
- HOWELL: JOHN ALLNUTT [S., 1911—*Special War Exemption*], "The Laurels," Cumnor, near Oxford. Proposed by Henry M. Fletcher, Herbert Wigglesworth and the Council.
- HUDSON: THOMAS [S., 1912—*Special War Exemption*], 2 Cassiobury Park Avenue, Watford, Herts. Proposed by John B. Gass, Arthur J. Hope and the Council.
- IKMAN: GORDON HENRY NISBET [S., 1912—*Special War Exemption*], 7 Bedford Row, W.C.1. Proposed by W. Campbell Jones, W. H. Woodroffe and A. Blomfield Jackson.
- JACKSON: BURROUGH DE CARLE [S., 1911—*Special War Exemption*], Chelston, Overbury Avenue, Beckenham. Proposed by Francis Hooper, H. P. G. Maule and Detmar Blow.
- JOHNSON: HENRY ANDREW [S., 1915—*Special War Exemption*], The Vicarage, Great Harwood, Blackburn.

- Proposed by John H. Woodhouse, Isaac Taylor and Edgar Wood.
- JOHNSON: REGINALD SIDNEY, M.C. [S., 1913—*Special War Exemption*], 14 Stafford Road, Croydon. Proposed by Henry Tanner and the Council.
- JONES: SYDNEY STEVENSON [S., 1920—*Special War Exemption*], 5 Mossley Hill Drive, Sefton Park, Liverpool. Proposed by Arnold Thornely, T. E. Eccles and Frank G. Briggs.
- JONES: WILLIAM GEORGE EDMUND [Special War Examination], 54 Lexham Gardens, W.8. Proposed by Beresford Pite, William A. Pite and Alfred Cox.
- KAY: MITCHELL CRIGHTON, M.C. [S., 1912—*Special War Exemption*], 62 Westgate, Wakefield. Proposed by J. Donald Mills, W. Fleming Wilkie and P. H. Thoms.
- LAST: FREDERICK BERTRAM [S., 1911—*Special War Exemption*], Bolton House, Sutton, Surrey. Proposed by H. P. G. Maule, Robert Atkinson and Henry M. Fletcher.
- LEGG: THEODORE ELLIS [S., 1911—*Special War Exemption*], Tintern, Mornington Road, Woodford Green, Essex. Proposed by H. Austen Hall, C. H. B. Quennell and F. Winton Newman.
- LOCHHEAD: ALFRED GEORGE [S., 1919—*Special War Exemption*], 5 Northbank Terrace, Glasgow, N.W. Proposed by John Keppie, Sir John Burnet and Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A.
- LOFTHOUSE: WALLACE GEORGE [S., 1910—*Special War Exemption*], 1 Cartland Road, King's Heath, Birmingham. Proposed by Alfred J. Dunn, J. Coulson Nicol and G. Salway Nicol.
- LOVE: ROBERT MACLAREN [S., 1911—*Special War Exemption*], Treviscoe, Launceston, Cornwall. Proposed by George H. Widdows and the Council.
- LUTYENS: EADRED JOHN TENNANT [S., 1919—*Special War Exemption*], 48 Burton Court, S.W.3. Proposed by Robert Atkinson, Sir Edwin L. Lutyens, R.A., and O. P. Milne.
- McKAY: JOHN ROSS [S., 1912—*Special War Exemption*], 10 Parkside Terrace, Edinburgh. Proposed by Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A., John Wilson and F. W. Deas.
- MACKEY: SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HURST [S., 1912—*Special War Exemption*], 12 Crosfield Street, Warrington. Proposed by Segar Owen, Sir Banister Fletcher and Isaac Taylor.
- MADDOCK: RICHARD HENRY [S., 1911—*Special War Exemption*], Tremadoc, Egmont Road, Sutton, Surrey. Proposed by Robert Atkinson, Maurice E. Webb and E. Stanley Hall.
- MASON: HAROLD CLAYFORTH [S., 1917—*Special War Exemption*], Kelsick Road, Ambleside. Proposed by R. Stephen Ayling, S. D. Adshead and C. H. B. Quennell.
- MILLER: BERNARD ALEXANDER [S., 1914—*Special War Exemption*], Prenton Vicarage, Birkenhead. Proposed by Edmund Kirby, Charles E. Deacon and E. Bertram Kirby.
- MILLER: ERIC STUART CAMPBELL [Special War Examination], 1 Russell Street, Dunedin, New Zealand. Proposed by Robert Atkinson, E. Stanley Hall and G. Gilbert Scott, A.R.A.
- MOORE: JOHN D. [S., 1913—*Special War Exemption*], Bayswater, Mackenzie Street, Lindfield, Sydney, N.S.W. Proposed by Robert Atkinson, G. Gilbert Scott, A.R.A., and Henry M. Fletcher.
- MORGAN: ALFRED PERCY [Special War Examination], Auckland, New Zealand. Proposed by Robert Atkinson, G. Gilbert Scott, A.R.A., and Maurice E. Webb.
- MORREY: PERCY, M.B.E. [S., 1919—*Special War Exemption*], Enderlie, Crewe Road, Nantwich, Cheshire. Proposed by Francis Jones, Isaac Taylor and Frank B. Dunkerley.
- MOUNTFORD: EDWARD WALLIS [S., 1911—*Special War Exemption*], 4 Carlton Chambers, Lower Regent Street, S.W. Proposed by Walter Cave, H. D. Searles-Wood and W. Henry White.
- NICHOLSON: THOMAS [Special War Examination], Pow Street, Workington. Proposed by Sir Banister Fletcher, H. Percy Monckton and Andrew N. Prentice.
- ODOM: JOHN HENRY [S., 1911—*Special War Exemption*], 5 Kenbourne Grove, Sharrow, Sheffield. Proposed by Edward M. Gibbs, Charles B. Flockton and Adam F. Watson.
- O'DONOGHUE: RUPERT JOHN GORDON [Special War Examination], Westerton, Lynwood Avenue, Epsom. Proposed by Charles E. Varndell, O. P. Milne and Fred W. Marks.
- PAGE: THOMAS ALEXANDER [S., 1911—*Special War Exemption*], 3 South View Terrace, South Shields. Proposed by J. T. Cackett, W. Milburn and Arthur B. Plummer.
- PIDSLEY: WILFRID GOULD [S., 1911—*Special War Exemption*], Sandrock, Pinhoe, Devon. Proposed by Walter Cave, James Crocker and James Jerman.
- PRICE: WILLIAM HAROLD [S., 1911—*Special War Exemption*], 15 Orchard Street, Bristol. Proposed by Sir Frank W. Wills, C. F. W. Denning and George H. Oatley.
- PRYNNE: SHERARD JOHN HOWARD [S., 1912—*Special War Exemption*], 40 Gunterstone Road, West Kensington, W. 14. Proposed by H. P. G. Maule, Geo. H. Fellowes Prynne and Beresford Pite.
- READ: KENMUIR HARRY [Special War Examination], 35 Claremont Road, Bishopston, Bristol. Proposed by P. Morley Horder, Gilbert Fraser and Arnold Thornely.
- REED: WILLIAM JAMES [Special War Examination], 27 St. Mark's Crescent, Regent's Park, N.W.1. Proposed by the Council.
- RICHARDSON: HERBERT CLIFFORD [S., 1913—*Special War Exemption*], St. Austell, Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire. Proposed by J. Coulson Nicol, G. Salway Nicol and Geo. H. Willoughby.
- RILEY: RICHARD HOLDEN, P.A.S.I. [S., 1915—*Special War Exemption*], 613 Bolton Road, Ewood, Blackburn. Proposed by Frank G. Briggs, Arnold Thornely and Walter Stirrup.
- ROBERTS: ARTHUR BEAVER LLEWELLYN [S., 1919—*Special War Exemption*], 3 Tregunter Road, S.W.10. Proposed by Thomas E. Colclutt, Mervyn E. Macartney and Robert Atkinson.
- ROBINSON: ERIC ORME [Special War Examination], 45 Mornington Street, Keighley, Yorks. Proposed by William H. Thorp, W. Carby Hall and Sydney D. Kitson.
- ROUTLEY: LEONARD JAMES [S., 1913—*Special War Exemption*], 10 Irene Road, Parson's Green, S.W.6. Proposed by F. W. Roberts, W. Lister Newcombe and Robert Atkinson.
- ST. LEGER: CHARLES DOUGLAS, M.C. [S., 1915—*Special War Exemption*], 5 Lansdowne Crescent, W.11. Proposed by Herbert Baker, Robert Atkinson and G. Gilbert Scott, A.R.A.
- SCOTT: THOMAS EDWARD [Special War Examination], 92 Meeting House Lane, S.E.15. Proposed by the Council.
- SHAW: ROBERT PHILIP [S., 1915—*Special War Exemption*], 26 North Bridge Street, Bathgate, Linlithgowshire. Proposed by John Watson, John Wilson and James C. Wynnes.
- SHEARER: THOMAS SMITH [S., 1914—*Special War Exemption*], 75 Limerston Street, Chelsea, S.W. Proposed by Sir Aston Webb, P.R.A., Maurice E. Webb and J. Ernest Franck.
- SHERWIN: CECIL THOMAS [S., 1910—*Special War Exemption*], West House, Drury Lane, Wakefield. Proposed by John Stuart and the Council.
- SWALLOW: JOSEPH CEDRIC [S., 1912—*Special War Ex-*

- emption], Westridge, Sandbanks, Dorset. Proposed by Barry Parker, J. H. Brewerton and Sydney Tugwell.
- SYKES: ALEXANDER RICHARD [S., 1920—*Special War Exemption*], Low Wood, Lyndhurst, Hants. Proposed by S. D. Adshead, Stanley C. Ramsey and C. Lovett Gill.
- TASKER: EDWARD CLOUGH [*Special War Examination*], 46 Ramshill Road, Scarborough. Proposed by William H. Thorp, W. Carby Hall and Sydney D. Kitson.
- TEBBUTT: HENRY JEMSON [S., 1913—*Special War Exemption*], 35 Fordhook Avenue, Ealing, W.5. Proposed by Arthur J. Davis, Robert Atkinson and Clyde Young.
- TEMPEST: FREDERICK WILLIAM [*Special War Examination*], 45 Woodhouse Road, Mansfield, Notts. Proposed by Sir Banister Fletcher, Albert Nelson Bromley and H. Garnham Watkins.
- THIRTL: TOM OWEN [*Special War Examination*], 35 Sheepcote Road, Harrow. Proposed by A. E. Richardson, Edw. T. Boardman and Alfred Cox.
- THOMPSON: GEORGE RICHARD, M.C. [S., 1915—*Special War Exemption*], 61 Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W. Proposed by Edmund Wimperis, W. B. Simpson and Charles J. Blomfield.
- TOOTHILL: JOHN CEDRIC PENMAN [S., 1910—*Special War Exemption*], 2 Park Avenue, Sheffield. Proposed by W. J. Hale, J. Alfred Gotch and Edward M. Gibbs.
- TRANMER: FRANK [S., 1912—*Special War Exemption*], Westminster Chambers, Harrogate. Proposed by T. Edw. Marshall, H. S. Chorley and Sydney D. Kitson.
- VERNON: FREDERICK AUSTIN [*Special War Examination*], 5 Duncan Terrace, Islington, N.1. Proposed by Horace Field, W. Alexander Harvey and Michael Bunney.
- WARDILL: REGINALD WILLIAM [S., 1913—*Special War Exemption*], 72 Greenvale Road, Eltham, S.E.9. Proposed by Wykeham Chancellor, J. S. Alder and Alfred Cox.
- WATERHOUSE: MICHAEL THEODORE, M.C. [*Special War Examination*], Staple Inn Buildings, Holborn, W.C. Proposed by Paul Waterhouse, John W. Simpson and Thos. E. Collett.
- WATT: JOHN DESBOROUGH [S., 1912—*Special War Exemption*], 15 Lancaster Park, Richmond, Surrey. Proposed by Reginald H. Spalding, Ernest G. Theakston and the Council.
- WHIMSTER: HENRY NEIL [S., 1913—*Special War Exemption*], Woodville, Helensburgh. Proposed by W. Hunter McNab, John Keppie and John Watson.
- WHITE: PERCY GORDON [S., 1911—*Special War Exemption*], Caerlaverock, Bickley Road, Bickley, Kent. Proposed by G. Topham Forrest, F. T. W. Goldsmith and W. E. Riley.
- WILLIAMS: WILLIAM JOHN VAUGHAN, M.C. [S., 1911—*Special War Exemption*], 3 Brunswick Terrace, Weymouth. Proposed by the Council.
- WILLIAMSON: FREDERICK [S., 1911—*Special War Exemption*], Lynton House, Rushford Avenue, Levenshulme, Manchester. Proposed by C. H. Reilly, S. D. Adshead and the Council.
- WILSON: ARTHUR [S., 1913—*Special War Exemption*], Beech House, St. Bees, Cumberland. Proposed by C. H. Reilly, S. D. Adshead and the Council.
- WILSON: ROBERT, JR. [S., 1914—*Special War Exemption*], Almlea, Falkirk, Stirlingshire. Proposed by James Miller, John Watson and John Keppie.
- WINDER: ARTHUR MAYALL [S., 1911—*Special War Exemption*], 254 Waterloo Street, Oldham. Proposed by the Council.
- WOOD: JAMES [S., 1913—*Special War Exemption*], 3 Strathaven Terrace, Oban, Argyllshire. Proposed by Jas. C. Wynnes, Jno. Watson and W. T. Oldrieve.
- WOOD: ORMOND PHILIP [S., 1916—*Special War Exemption*], Brundah, Carabella Street, Nelson's Point, Sydney, N.S.W. Proposed by John Sulman, Harry C. Kent and the Council.
- WYATT: PHILIP HUMPHRY, O.B.E. [S., 1910—*Special War Exemption*], 40 Hunter Street, W.C.1. Proposed by Ernest Newton, R.A., Arthur Keen and Halsey Ricardo.
- WYLIE: EDWARD GRIGG, M.C., Chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Roumania [S., 1920—*Special War Exemption*], 212 Bath Street, Glasgow. Proposed by Sir John J. Burnet, John Keppie and Thomas L. Taylor.
- YOUNG: JAMES REID [*Special War Examination*], 12 Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast. Proposed by Sir Aston Webb, P.R.A., Maurice E. Webb and Paul Waterhouse.

#### Special and Business Meetings, 7th June.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be held Monday, 7th June, 1920, at 8 p.m., for the following purposes:—

To read the Minutes of the Special General Meeting held 10th May.

To confirm, in accordance with Clause 33 of the Charter, the resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of the 10th May—viz.:

That, in order to provide funds to meet the increase in expenditure due to the general advance in prices, an addition of one guinea be made to all entrance fees and subscriptions of Members and contributions of Licentiates; and that the necessary steps be taken to obtain the sanction of the Privy Council to such revision of By-law 17 as is required to give effect to this resolution.

The FIFTEENTH GENERAL MEETING (Business) of the Session 1919-20 will be held immediately following the above Meeting, for the following purposes:—

To read the Minutes of the General Meeting (Ordinary) held Monday, 17th May, 1920;

To proceed with the election of members [see list of candidates on preceding pages];

To read the reports of the Scrutineers appointed to examine the voting papers for the election of the Council and Standing Committees for the Session 1920-21.

#### Peace Day Celebrations.

Members of the Institute (Hon. Members, Fellows, Associates, Licentiates, and Students) and their Ladies are invited to the Reception and Garden Party in honour of returned Service men, to be held by the President and Council at the Zoological Gardens on Tuesday, 29th June. Application for tickets, specifying whether ladies' tickets are also required, should be made to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., as soon as possible.

Demobilized Officer just returned from the East with long experience as sanitary expert and adviser (domestic) would be glad to hear of opening to work with architect.—Apply F. J. A. C., c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9, Conduit Street, W.

Vacancy for an ARTICLED PUPIL: must be a Public School boy and be prepared to study for membership R.I.B.A. Premium repayable in salary.—"Box 277." The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, with experience of Railway work, wanted in the Chief Engineer's Department of the Baira and Mashonaland and Rhodesian Railways Company.—Apply at the Company's Offices, 2, London Wall, E.C.

WANTED, one fully experienced Assistant, two good Assistants, and a Junior.—"Box 275." The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

ARCHITECT, F.R.I.B.A., would like to share office with another architect. Very busy, and opening branch in country. Would like to arrange sharing of expenses. Want London address, as will be away a great deal. Address The Secretary, R.I.B.A.



